

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Aug. 11	Hankow	Sept. 14
San Francisco	" 9	Yokohama	" 13
Hongkong	Sept. 10	Nagasaki	" 15
Tientsin	" 13	Foochow	" 10

Shanghai mail advices of the 31st of July were received in London on the 4th of Sept.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 18th instant, at No. 5, Makalee Terrace, the wife of W. B. CHEETHAM, of a son.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1899.

MR. WARREN ON THE TRADE OF HANKOW IN 1898.

THERE is nothing rose-coloured, as far as British trade is concerned, in the opening remarks in Mr. Consul Warren's report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Hankow for 1898 (price 1d.). It is true there was only a slight decline in the net trade of the port, but there was an enormous excess of exports over imports, and there was a decline, amounting to some £340,000, in the import of British goods, cottons, woollens, and metals. The carrying trade of the Yangtze, which is to so great an extent in British hands, is threatened, Mr. Warren tells us, by competition from a German line of river steamers and an improvement in the Japanese line. At present the Japanese steamers do little more than passenger business, and do not carry much cargo. "The so-called opening of the inland waters has done nothing to improve the position," Mr. Warren says. "British merchants do not seem inclined, in view of the unsettled state of affairs, to risk capital in developing the inland trade; and unless ports are opened in Hunan, and proper means taken, by sending gunboats into the Tungting Lake and the rivers running into it, to afford protection to traders, there seems no chance of the opening of the inland waters of the Yangtze Valley being more than merely nominal for some time to come." It reference to this point, Mr. Moorhead, Commissioner of Customs, says in his annual report: "Six steam-launches were registered under

the new Inland Waters Steam Navigation Regulations, but so far no application has been received to send cargo into the country by those boats. A German launch, with passengers only, made the pioneer trip to Changsha in July. One Chinese-owned steam-launch makes regular trips to Yochou, Changsha, etc., and, I believe, is doing a good business in carrying passengers to and from those places."

The import of cotton goods of all descriptions, Mr. Warren tells us, showed a very considerable decrease, except in the case of American drills and Japanese yarn. Woollens fell off nearly one-half. Metals showed a slight improvement, but Indian opium, kerosene oil, and sugar from Hongkong all showed a falling-off. "Native imports show a falling-off, which is due principally to a diminished import of raw cotton. Apparently more of the cotton produced in this neighbourhood has been used in the Wuchang mills, for the export of cotton yarn shows a great increase over that of 1897, being 64,206 cwts. as against 8,668 cwts. in 1897. The export of raw cotton on the other hand was considerably less, being about half that of the preceding year."

In his notes on exports Mr. Warren begins with tea, the total supply of which was 684,701 half-chests, against 582,358 in 1897-98, and 640,307 in 1896-97. The quantity received from Kiukiang was 224,515 half-chests against 223,165 in the previous year. Of the total export, 3,699,315 lbs. went to London direct; 22,874,747 lbs. to Russia by sea; 26,553,905 lbs. to Tientsin and northern ports *via* Shanghai; and 4,567,052 lbs. to North America *via* Shanghai. "No advance has been made in the direction of the introduction of machinery, or of improvement in the cultivation of the plant or the preparation of the leaf." There was a decline in the export of hides, caused by the difficulties of transport. Wood oil promises to become a flourishing branch of trade and tobacco showed a large increase; the total value of the export trade was £7,224,443. The following remarks on the production of albumen and indigo are worth reproducing in full:—

The albumen trade started in 1897, and is still carried on, but the profits are not large, as the demand has somewhat abated,

the price of eggs has risen, the competitors are more numerous, and the competition keener than ever. There are now six firms engaged in the business, not one of which, however, is British. The export trade generally was stimulated by the low rate of exchange which prevailed; the same cause operated to a certain extent in checking the import trade.

A large amount of indigo—no exact returns are available—is produced in the western part of Hupeh. It is sown towards the end of June, and gathered in about the middle of September.

The method of preparation is somewhat primitive. The plants are either pulled up by the roots or cut down with sickles, and are then tied up into small bundles. A lot of wooden tubs of uniform size 3 feet 6 inches high, and 11 feet 9 inches in circumference, with a hole in the side about 14 inches from the bottom, closed up with a wooden stopper, are filled a trifle more than half full with clear water; the bundles of indigo are immersed in them, each tub holding between 40 and 50 bundles and are soaked for 24 hours. As soon as white spots begin to appear on the leaves, the plants are taken out and strained off into the tub again. Dissolved stone lime is added, and the whole is stirred about with a sort of wooden rake, until it is one mass of foam. It is left to stand for from six to 10 hours, then the stopper is removed and the water allowed to run out. The indigo is then put into large basket to strain off the rest of the water.

Fertile ground will yield over 400 lbs. per acre; when the harvest has been a good one, it is sold for about 6s. per 100 lbs., when the crop is less plentiful the price rises to 8s. and even 10s.

This indigo is not exported but used locally notably for dyeing foreign piece-goods, the damaged ones more especially.

"The British concession," Mr. Warren continues, "has been extended back to the city wall. The amount of ground thus added to the present concession is about 56 acres. A great portion of this land is already occupied by foreigners other than British, and it will be advisable to extend still further back to the railway embankment, which, it is said, will shortly be built. The city wall will not be required when once the railway is completed, as the embankment will effectually restrain the floods caused by the overflow of the Han." In reference to concessions at Hankow, Mr. Moorhead says: "Arrangements for a Japanese concession were concluded in July: this latest concession is situated on the north side of the German concession, so that there now is a continuous line of concessions, measuring in all over two miles of river frontage... Bunding work is proceeding on the Russian and French concessions, and on the latter building is going on apace: roads are laid out and things beginning to generally assume shape. Bunding has not yet commenced on the German concession, but an engineer has already arrived to undertake this work... The stone facing necessary for protecting the slopes of the embankment of the Lu-Han railway against the floods, has been completed."

We conclude with Mr. Warren's remarks on the opening of Yochou:—

The people of Yochou are said to be anxiously awaiting the opening of the port to foreign trade, which they expect will materially increase the prosperity of the place. The general opinion is that there will be little or no trade at Yochou, but that the opening is a step in the right direction, and will lead to a general opening of the Hunan ports. It is not likely that there would be any opposition on the part of the bulk of the people, the only opposition would be from those classes who consider that their own interests would be injuriously affected by the people being brought into closer contact with foreigners.

Summary of News.

THE French mail of the 12th of August arrived here on the 13th instant by the M.M.S. *Laos*.

THE American mail of the 25th of August arrived here this morning by the U.S.M.S. *China*.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow night for Europe by the M.M.S. *Ludus*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

London, 11th September.

THE BRITISH CABINET
UNANIMOUS.

There was absolute unanimity at the meeting of the Cabinet Council which was held on Friday last.

THE TRANSVAAL VOLKSRAAD
DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

The debate in the Volksraad has ended, and a resolution was passed regretting the concentration of British forces on the border of the Transvaal while friendly correspondence was proceeding, and declaring that, in the case of hostilities occurring, the Republic was not responsible.

THE CONDEMNATION OF
DREYFUS.

Dreyfus has been found guilty by five votes to two. Extenuating circumstances were admitted and he was sentenced to ten years' detention.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

Dreyfus has signed an appeal for revision which will not go before the Court of Cassation, but before a Special Committee.

London 12th September.

A MENACE TO THE PARIS
EXHIBITION.

A movement has been started on the Continent and in America to boycott the Paris Exhibition to be held in 1900, owing to the result of the Dreyfus affair.

BETTER NEWS FROM INDIA.

The recent rains have removed the fear of famine in Western India.

A DISASTER TO THE FRENCH IN
AFRICA.

A French force under Lamy in an expedition to Lake Chad has been

annihilated by an overwhelming force at the Tuareg oasis.

London, 13th September.

UNDOUBTEDLY AN ULTIMATUM.

The last British dispatch was delivered in Pretoria yesterday, and it is reported to be virtually an ultimatum. THE HIGH COMMANDS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Sir George White has been appointed to the command in Natal.

Sir Redvers Buller only goes if an Army Corps is sent.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The entire Indian force for the Transvaal embarks by the 25th inst.

HOW THE DREYFUS JUDGMENT
IS REGARDED IN ENGLAND.

Several large British Firms have notified the British Commission of their withdrawal from participation in the coming Paris Exhibition.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the head of the family, has died in New York.

London, 14th September.

THE ULTIMATUM.

The dispatch to the Transvaal says that the Government is unable to consider any proposal dependent on the Transvaal's claim to the status of a sovereign international state, but it is prepared to accept offers of a five years' franchise, of increased representation in the Raad, and of an equal share in the election of the President and Commandant-General, provided these offers are not encumbered by nullifying conditions. It assumes that the new members of the Volksraad will use their own language, and declares that the immediate acceptance of these terms will probably render further intervention for the redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders unnecessary.

London, 15th September.

THE FREE STATE WILL SIDE
WITH THE TRANSVAAL.

Reuter's correspondent at Bloemfontein learns that at a meeting of the Free State Burghers it was resolved that they would stand shoulder to shoulder with the Transvaal in case of hostilities.

London, 16th September.

SIR ALFRED MILNER
DISSATISFIED.

A dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner, dated the 23rd of August, has been published, strongly deprecating the acceptance of a quinquennial franchise as a liberal fulfilment of the Bloemfontein demand, since it was impossible to regard the franchise as a panacea for the grievances of the Uitlanders and the settlement of other questions.

It points out that all the Transvaal franchise proposals are encumbered with provisions against which the Uitlanders justly protested, hence a careful examination of the latest proposals was absolutely essential.

The dispatch urges the settlement now of all outstanding questions,

several of which are incapable of submission to arbitration.

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

On the 31st of August Sir Alfred Milner in another dispatch urges the termination of the present suspense, states that the distress is really serious, and fears that there will be a reaction against the policy of the Home Government if matters drag.

Later.

INTERVENTION BY THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that M. Delcassé has instructed the French Consul-General in the Transvaal to use his influence with President Krüger, in favour of the acceptance of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

THE VOLKSRAAD IN SECRET SESSION.

THE PROSPECT DOUBTFUL.

The Transvaal Raad sat in secret session all Thursday, and was to draft its final reply on Friday. The situation is not regarded so favourably.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Hongkong, 11th September.

The steamer *White Cloud*, which has been sold and was on her way to Manila, sprang a leak and foundered, the crew being saved.

(FROM OUR NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.)

Peking, 17th September.

The Empress Dowager will move into Yungbo Palace to-morrow, being the day before the Mid Autumn Festival. The Palace has been strengthened and armed. The Emperor goes also. The Factions are quiet but expectant as if something were expected to happen through the removal to Yungbo Palace. The Emperor may not be deposed, as Jung Lu opposes his deposition. All the Princes, Nobles, and Banner-men are on Prince Ching's side and desire the Emperor's deposition.

Note.—The Yungbo Palace has been under repair and reconstruction for the past four months and is said to be very strong in its defensive works. There are said to be 3,000 extra Mauser repeating rifles and ammunition as well as a number of machine guns supplied by Jung Lu, which were placed there for emergencies about three weeks ago. It is also stated that the Empress Dowager intended the Yungbo Palace to be a sort of retreat for herself should the enmity between Jung Lu, her nephew, and Prince Ching show signs of coming to a head.—ED.

The Director of Sicawei Observatory reports: Monday, 11th September, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 10th.*—Moderate gradient, with high pressures over China and isobars parallel to the coast of Asia. A new depression seems still to be forming to the S.E. of the Loochoos.—*State on the morning of the 11th.*—Fine and calm weather. Barometer above normal mean.—Tuesday, 12th September, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 11th.*—Barometer still falling to the S.E. of the Loochoos, there seems to be a wide system of low pressures without any

determined centre. Moderate breezes on the whole coast. Fine weather.—*State on the morning of the 12th.*—Fine weather. Very light winds. Reading still above mean.—Wednesday, 13th September, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 12th.*—The barometric maximum dwells between Shanghai and Chungking. Moderate gradient inclined towards the Pacific. Moderate breezes along the whole coast. Fine weather.—*State on the morning of the 13th.*—The glass rises rather rapidly and is 0.20 inch above mean. Fine weather.—Thursday, 14th September, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 13th.*—Barometric maximum near the mouth of the Yangtze. Very slight gradient in every direction. Light breezes everywhere. Fine weather.—*State on the morning of the 14th.*—Very fine weather. High readings. Light and unsteady breezes.—Friday, 15th September, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 14th.*—Two systems of high pressures, the one at the mouth of the Yangtze and the other over Tokio. Readings still higher at Kuldja. Slight gradients in China and Japan.—*State on the morning of the 15th.*—The area of high pressures seems to remain stationary over the mouth of the Yangtze.—Saturday, 16th September, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 15th.*—Shallow depression to the E. of Japan. High readings over China. Moderate gradient. Breezes from the E. quadrant along the coast. Fine weather. Manila reports a depression to the E. of Luzon.—*State on the morning of the 16th.*—Fine weather. High glass. Breezes from the E. quarter. Sunday, 17th September, 10 a.m.—*State of the atmosphere on the 16th.*—Maximum of pressure round Lake Baikal and moderate gradient in all directions. The depression situated to the E. of Luzon seems to be moving westward. Fine weather. *State on the morning of the 17th.*—Overcast weather. The wind is veering gradually to the S.E. Pressure still above the mean.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

		1899.		Rainfall in inches.
		Fahr.	Thermometer. Min. Max.	
Sept.	11	66°	81°	0.00
	12	68°	78°	0.00
	13	64°	79°	0.00
	14	68°	80°	0.00
	15	69°	80°	0.00
	16	69°	80°	0.00
	17	72°	75°	0.81
		1898.		
		Fahr.	Thermometer. Min. Max.	
Sept.	11	73°	89°	0.00
	12	76°	87°	1.07
	13	72°	77°	0.35
	14	68°	76°	0.01
	15	70°	80°	0.00
	16	68°	81°	0.00
	17	71°	80°	0.00

The General Chamber of Commerce have sent a telegram to the Senior Consul, asking him to forward it to the Peking *Doyen*, urging the prohibition for the present of the export of coffins from Newchwang.

The memorial which the Society for the Protection of Game and Wild Birds in China is about to forward to Peking has been signed, to date, by 139 firms, merchants, bankers, shipping and insurance companies, etc., embracing all nationalities. We learn further that the number of residents who have signed the copies of the memorial now lying at the Shanghai Club, the Club Concordia, Masonic Club, Shanghai Race Club, Recreation Club, and Club de Recreio shows that the objects of the Society have met with universal approval. Any member of the community, who may not have had an opportunity of signing the memorial and desires to do so, can have a copy sent him

on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. W. Syan.

As we announced in an Extra on Friday, one telegram to the Senior Consul from the *Doyen* of the Diplomatic Body brought the good news of the very prompt acquiescence of the Tsungli Yamén—for which the Diplomatic Body must be heartily thanked—in the requests of the General Chamber of Commerce and the Society for the Protection of Wild Birds. The following was the text of our extra:—

THE PREVENTION OF PLAGUE AND

THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS.

The *Doyen* of the Diplomatic Body has telegraphed to the Senior Consul that the Tsungli Yamén has consented to prohibit the export of coffins from Newchwang, and the export of wild bird skins from China.

The U.S.S. *Princeton* left for Ningpo on Tuesday at 2 p.m. with Major Conger, U.S. Minister to Peking, on board.

MR. JOSEPH WALTON, M.P., arrived here from the North in the steamer *Lienshing* on Friday and shortly proceeds up the Yangtze on his private mission of investigation.

We learn that Mr. Bristow, who retired recently from the British Consular service in China, is coming out to represent the Peking Syndicate at Shanghai.

The local manager of the Straits Insurance Company, Limited, has received a telegram from the head office stating that the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at Singapore on Wednesday, the 13th instant, carried the resolution for voluntary liquidation, and convened another meeting for the 28th of September, to confirm.

The Mihholoong Hook and Ladder Company, with Mr. F. Rückel, 1st Assistant Foreman, in the chair, gave a very pleasant complimentary dinner on Friday night at the Shanghai Club to Mr. E. W. Sharples, Foreman of the Company, and to Mr. L. J. Cubitt, Past Officer, on the occasion of the presentation to them of the Company's long service medal.

A THEFT occurred a few nights ago on the Bubbling Well Road, at the residence of Liu Hsio-hsun, one of the Empress Dowager's secret envoys to Japan, the value of the stolen property being estimated (by outsiders) at from Tls. 15,000 to Tls. 20,000. A rumour was spread that among the articles taken were a number of the Mikado's presents to the Empress Dowager in return for those handed to him on her behalf by her envoys. The fact that the articles taken were all Chinese bronzes, jades, stones, and porcelain of antique make and were scattered about the room—a sort of receiving room for guests—shows plainly that they were there as part of the room's ornaments, common enough in all houses of rich Chinese of artistic tastes, and that they were Liu's private property.

The fire alarm sounded on Tuesday evening at 6.45 for a fire which had broken out at a small native general store in Rue Hué, off the Rue du Consulat, in the French Settlement. On the arrival of the brigades it was found that both sides of the street were on fire; this was peculiar, as the street at that part is fairly wide and the flames had barely had time to cause the opposite houses to burn. The conflagration was suppressed in about an hour, and about fifteen houses in all were destroyed. A detachment of sailors from H. M. S. *Brisk* assisted the firemen. The fire originated upstairs, is supposed, through the upsetting of a lamp. The house was new and had only been occupied about a month. The property is European-owned. A sad accident occurred at the outset to one of the Hongkew Company's firemen, Mr. J. Smith, who, it seems, had chambered up to the verandah of a burning

house and whilst there the verandah gave way, precipitating him into the street. He sustained severe injuries, and was carried into the Central French Police station where Mr. Alexander, the apothecary there, attended to his injuries until the arrival of Dr. Blanc, when it was found that the unfortunate young man's thigh was broken, and he had several severe wounds on the head. He was conveyed in an unconscious condition in a hand ambulance to the General Hospital, where he succumbed the same night. It appears that the deceased, on the collapse of the wooden verandah, was precipitated head foremost to the ground thereby severely fracturing his skull besides breaking his left thigh in two places and consequently he never regained consciousness. Mr. Smith, who was only twenty-nine years of age, was a native of Philadelphia, U.S.A., and had only been in Shanghai about three years, having been paid off from the U.S.S. *Boston* in 1896. He afterwards served a year in the Water Police and only joined Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Ltd., in April last. His connection with the Volunteer Fire Brigade dates from June last, but during that time he made himself most conspicuous by his willingness and energy. The funeral took place on Thursday evening attended with fireman's honours. After a short service at 4.30 p.m. at St. Joseph's Church, the line of route was changed and the cortege, headed by the Town Band playing Chopin's Funeral March, wended its way along the Bund and up the Nanking Road to the old cemetery. The coffin was borne upon a Mitholoong Hook and Ladder truck, which was draped with crape and drawn by the members of the Hongkew Co. with mourning drag-ropes. A strong muster of firemen from both Settlements attended in uniform, as also did members of the Salvage Corps. At the entrance to the cemetery the procession was met by a posse of police under Inspector Wilson, placed at each side of the road, and a numerous gathering of civilians. Services at the graveside were conducted by the Reverend Father Colombel, S. J., after which Mr. Kahier, Foreman of the Hongkew Co., expressed his regret that he was unable to speak as he was very much affected by the sad calamity, and said deceased had been an excellent fireman. M. Tillot, President of the French Municipal Council, spoke a few well-chosen words in French expressing the sympathy felt at the sad death deceased had met whilst in the execution of his duty as a volunteer fireman. This closed the ceremonies and the several Companies falling in marched, led by the Town Band, to the Loongfai Bridge where they were dismissed. Among those present at the cemetery were J. Goodnow, Esq., Consul-General for the United States, M. le Comte de Bezaure, Consul-General for France, and many members of the Ancient Landmark Lodge, of which deceased had also been a member. Mr. E. Gumpert, Foreman of the Victoria Co. and Senior Foreman, was in charge of the Fire Brigade owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Moore, the Chief Engineer, who was prevented from attending by the fact that Thursday was the Jewish Day of Atonement.

REGARDING the insurance effected on the fifteen houses destroyed we are informed that the Royal had Tls. 1,500 and the Hongkong Fire Tls. 500. The house in which the fire originated had a policy on contents for Tls. 600 in the Salamander. The contents of the other houses were uninsured.

As some remarks have been made about the absence from the funeral on Thursday afternoon of representatives of the Municipal Council, it may be mentioned that the Chairman and Secretary are absent from Shanghai; the Vice-Chairman had intended to be present but was detained at the last

moment by an unavoidable accident; and the Assistant-Secretary was present, but in the ranks of his company, the Victorias.

A FIRE occurred on Thursday night at 10.30 o'clock in a silk shop at the corner of Nanking and Kweichow Roads, near the Louza Police Station. Inspector Wilson of that station promptly had a couple of streams playing and a detachment of men salvaging the contents of the shop. The Fire Brigade turned out with their usual alacrity and the flames were confined to the one house and thoroughly subdued by 11.30 p.m. Everything of any value was saved from the interior of the premises. The owner had none of his effects insured. The property it is believed belongs to Messrs. Sasson & Co. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it occurred in an attic on the top floor. The premises were only partially destroyed.

FOUR fires broke out in the Settlement within five and a-half hours on Thursday and Friday. The first occurred at 9.30 p.m. on Broadway in the premises of the compradore Tom Pow-ching, and was caused by the upsetting of a lamp upstairs in the servants' quarters. Fortunately the whole of the staff was present and with the aid of the police the flames were quickly overpowered. The firm is insured for Tls. 10,000 and the damages sustained amounted to only Tls. 70. The second fire is recorded in the preceding paragraph, and the third broke out at 3 a.m. on Friday in a native dwelling-house at the east end of the Seward Road opposite the Aquarius Company's Works. The origin of the conflagration is unknown. Soon after the alarm was sounded the Mitholoongs were on the scene and quickly had a couple of streams playing from the one hydrant in the vicinity, and on the arrival of the other companies little further aid could be rendered as far as water was concerned. Three houses, the property of Dr. Henderson and which were insured for Tls. 500 in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., were destroyed. The house No. 1,006 was used as a silk waste godown and the contents were insured for Tls. 1,000 in the Union. The fourth fire was an unimportant one in Li Hongkew and was extinguished by the Police.

EVERYONE who loves flowers, "stars that in earth's firmament do shine," and everyone who loves children will read with unmixed pleasure, and a feeling of sincere gratitude to Miss Reid of the C.I.M., the article in another column headed "Children and Flowers at Kuling."

It is now learnt from the American telegrams that Maître Labori was shot on the morning that he was to have cross-examined General Mercier, a task for which Maître Demange was not prepared, and as the Court refused to adjourn, General Mercier escaped his cross-examination, which was expected to be the turning-point of the trial.

WEDNESDAY'S *Echo de Chine* gives a list of the fresh evidence against Dreyfus, which, it says, we have no right to reject without proofs. Here it is:—

6th September. "A retired Italian officer has declared that he learnt from a foreign diplomatist that Dreyfus is an agent of the Triple Alliance. The doors of the Court were closed for the communication of new proofs."

30th August. "The experts in handwriting were heard. Those who had declared in 1894 that Dreyfus wrote the *bordereau*, except one, maintained their conclusions."

28th August. "The expert M. Bertillon declares that the *bordereau* was written by Dreyfus."

16th August. "Generals Billot, Zurlinden, Chanoine, all gave evidence against Dreyfus and declared him guilty."

That is all; and that is what the *Echo de Chine* calls "fresh evidences,"

THURSDAY'S *Echo de Chine* points out that all the seven members of the Council of War at Rennes were pupils of the Polytechnic School, the president being a Colonel of Engineers, fifth on the list for promotion to the rank of General, and the other six distinguished artillery officers. It is also mentioned that they have all signed a petition that Dreyfus shall be spared the penalty of military degradation, while the two leading Paris papers, the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats*, ask that Dreyfus shall be pardoned.

ACCORDING to Friday's *Echo de Chine*, M. Zola, in a violent article published in the *Aurore*, declares that Germany is in possession of documents which Esterhazy delivered. The Government should demand that they be communicated to France. Otherwise, M. Labori will throw light on the affair at the time of the Zola trial on the 23rd of November.

SATURDAY'S *Echo de Chine* says that the French Cabinet is to meet on Tuesday to consider the question of granting a pardon to Captain Dreyfus.

TO-DAY'S *Echo de Chine* has the news that at Paris, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, has received a delegation of Radical deputies, and assured them that there were abundant proofs of a conspiracy against the Government of the Republic.

RESIDENTS on the Bubbling Well Road are warned that there are still some rabid dogs in that vicinity. A coolie belonging to a resident on the road was very badly bitten on Thursday; the police were communicated with and several suspicious dogs were promptly shot. One foreign-owned dog, that had been out without a muzzle, was among the victims, and while the foreigner's servants with whom he was a great favourite were bewailing his premature removal, he walked into the conclave, having only received one pellet in the head which stunned him for a time.

THE 24-rater yacht *Coronella*, offered for sale by auction on Thursday by Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co., was bought in.

THE condition of the Peiho is more unsatisfactory than ever. Lighters can only load to seven feet, and in the Tientsin Reach the channel is so narrow that they can only swing at certain points.

DESPITE the Municipal Notification of February, 1898, wherein it is stated that the sale of pheasants is "strictly prohibited" from 1st February to 15th October, we are credibly informed that pheasants have been on sale for the past two or three weeks. It matters not whether they are bought in the French Settlement, in Smith's Market, or in Hongkew, the fact remains that they can be bought and that the Municipal Notification is daily violated.

WE are asked to state that "the scheme is reported to be ripe for the incorporation into the Miike Cotton Spinning Company in Kiushu, Japan, of two smaller spinning companies previously known as Kurume Spinning Company and Kumamoto Spinning Company in the same district. The Miike Cotton Spinning Company is one of the largest and most prosperous concerns engaged in the spinning industry in Japan. When the proposed incorporation is effected the amount of the company's capital will be 2,000,000 yen, and the number of spindles employed in its factories 70,000. It is understood that fresh efforts will be then directed to push the export of their products."

It seems strange that the Customs do not exert their influence and get the fishing boats at the harbour lower limits removed. Recently a tug was towing a steamer to the Oriental Dock when she met a large mail steamer bound in. Owing to the deep draught of the latter the tug had, at the risk of fouling her propeller and possibly

thereby doing considerable damage, to run between the boats. This is no new grievance, and it is remarkable that a few fishermen backed by a guild should be allowed, in so important a port as Shanghai, to quietly moor their boats and spread their nets half-way across a channel whose navigable width is already too narrow for the traffic on it.

OF late quite a quantity of fruit and vegetables has been seized on board steamers entering this port from the South by the Medical Officer stationed at the Woosung quarantine depot, and destroyed owing to the Plague scare.

A FINE afternoon brought quite a number of the shooting men to the Rifle Range on Wednesday. The scoring was good all through, and Gunner J. F. C. Macdonald beat any of his former scores by making 100 points out a possible 105 as follows:—200 yards—33; 600 yards—34; and 800 yards—33. Total 100.

THE Telegraph Company's issued an "Express" on Thursday morning stating that cable communication with Amoy is now restored.

It will be remembered that it was announced at the end of July last that President Krüger had resigned; we learn from the *Critic* that the Transvaal Road only refused to accept his resignation by the casting vote of the Chairman.

H.E. SHENG, Director-General of the Hanyang Ironworks, etc., etc., has gone to the north on a visit. H.E. will visit Peking for a special audience with the Empress Dowager from whom, it is understood, permission is to be asked to sanction a loan of Tls. 5,000,000 from a Japanese syndicate for the extension of the Hanyang Ironworks.

THERE was no sitting of the Mixed Court on Thursday morning owing to the magistrate and deputy magistrate being required to wait upon H.E. Tê Shou the retiring Governor of this province, who had arrived from Soochow on his way to Canton. H.E. will, it is said, remain here a few days to await the arrival from Canton of H.E. Lu Ch'uan-in, the new Governor of this province, whose previous post of Governor of Kuangtung H.E. Tê Shou is now on his way to take, the two having interchanged their Governorships.

A PEKING official telegram states that Li Ping-hêng, ex-Governor of Shantung, who was cashiered and dismissed the service at the instance of the German Government last year for the murder of the two German R.C. fathers in Ts'ao-chow prefecture, arrived at Peking on the 8th instant in obedience to the Empress Dowager's most urgent commands, and was received in special audience in the Grand Council Chamber on the 9th inst. We may, therefore, expect to hear of some special favour being conferred on this most bigoted and conservative member of the reactionary party.

A TELEGRAM was received by the local mandarins from Nanking stating that one of the last official acts of the retiring Governor Tê Shou of this province was to recommend to the Throne the appointment of Mr. Wêng, the present Mixed Court magistrate, to the district magistracy of Yanghuhsien, in the Changchou prefecture, near the Grand Canal. This post though only a district magistracy is a most lucrative one and is considered one of the best in Kiangsu province, superior to many a prefect's post—although a prefect is head of, on an average, nine district magistracies.

THE *Sinwên-pao* learns from Foochow that the Chinese and Japanese Governments have come to an agreement by which the former allows merchants of the latter to have the entire construction of the trunk railway connecting Foochow via Yénpingfu with the borders of Kiangse province, and a branch road from Foochow to Amoy.

The estimated cost is fifty million yen, as to which the head of the Japanese syndicate in question has stated he has every prospect of getting it fully subscribed. As a beginning several million yen have already been guaranteed in Japan. The shareholders of these railways must be Chinese or Japanese.

It is stated in local mandarin circles that the Mikado has appointed a high official of the Japanese Foreign Office to come to China to repay the Empress Dowager's visit of courtesy represented by the secret envoys Lin and Ch'ing, and that the Tsungli Yamén, having been informed of the intended visit to Peking, has notified the Shanghai mandarins to give every honour and courtesy to the Mikado's envoy when he arrives at this port. There are also reports in the same quarter that the Japanese envoy has been empowered to reply on behalf of the Mikado to all the proposals brought forward by the Empress Dowager, one of them being the proposed alliance.

ACCORDING to a Wuchang dispatch, Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has recently made a new rule in his two foreign-modelled schools in that city—namely, the Military Academy and the Tz'ung-chang Academy, which is half military and half scientific. From henceforth youths of 18, natives of Hupeh and Hunan only, will be received as students, the money drawn for these schools' support being from Hunan and Hupeh taxes. Students of other provinces have therefore been notified to return home and join the schools established by their own Viceroys and Governors—if any—this being thought only fair to the large number of Hunan and Hupeh youths who have not been able to enter owing to the presence of youths hailing from other provinces in these schools.

It is stated that Li Tuan-fên, the ex-President of the Board of Rites, who was banished to Kashgaria by the Empress Dowager immediately after her *coup d'état* for recommending Kang Yü-wei to the Emperor, is now lying very ill at Lanchow, the capital of Kansu province, so ill indeed that Viceroy T'ao Mu of that city dared not send the exile further west and reported the matter to the Grand Council asking for instructions. When the Grand Councilors informed the Empress Dowager of her enemy's serious illness, contrary to the general expectation, she allowed Li Tuan-fên to remain at Lanchow "until he had convalesced," instead of insisting upon his proceeding on his journey to join his unfortunate ex-colleague, Chang Yin-huan, the ex-Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, who already reached his place of exile this summer.

THE local vernacular papers publish letters from their Northern correspondents reporting the arrival recently at Tientsin, by the China Merchants' steamer *Usinyü*, of two of Kang Yi's confidential retainers in charge of no less than 267 large boxes and trunks, on all of which were pasted slim strips of paper bearing the name and titles of the Empress Dowager's henchman and with his great seal impressed thereon, to notify the public that these were the "private property" of the possessor of the seal and as such were to be passed through the I.M., the Likin, and other Customs en route to the Banner Reservation of the great man. The contents of these big boxes are popularly supposed to be valuable "private pickings."

THE following official dispatch has been received by the local mandarins from Ningpo:—Ying Wan-tê, the "People's Champion" of Taichow, has been captured. He was captured on the 6th instant, while accompanied by only half a dozen of his friends, by a battalion of troops near Taiping. His son, however, is still at large with a strong body of armed men. Two days after Ying's

capture over 10,000 men, women, and children from all quarters gathered at the *yamên* where Ying was confined and prayed for his release. The Taichow officials find the matter very difficult to deal with. On the one hand are the R. C. priests and their converts demanding Ying's decapitation, and on the other hand the whole population praying for his pardon and release. Ying will therefore be taken to Ningpo for trial before the Taotai.

We learn from the *Formosa* of the 31st ultimo that about two million tons of railway material are to be landed at Takow, and that special flat-bottomed boats will have to be built for the landing of this cargo, as the ordinary cargo boats cannot be used owing to the heavy sea which prevails there and the weight of the material. And as soon as this cargo is landed the work on the railway, will, it is said, be commenced.—The Chinese quarters in Twatutia and Bunka are said to be in such a filthy condition that the wonder is that there is not more plague there.—A Chinese spy of the First Brigade who was out searching for rebels, is said to have been suddenly caught unawares by four rebels at Kinkwasaki and severely beaten and stripped of everything he had, and, it is added, he barely managed to escape with his life. It is a wonder to us he was allowed to escape with that even for spies and informers are detested the world over, especially those who inform on their own countrymen, and it is only persons of the very lowest character who can be got to perform the ignoble work.

A LETTER from an occasional native correspondent at Chungking, dated the early part of July, and delayed in transmission, says that owing to the loss of a number of young children in the country towns and villages, caused, it is supposed, by the advent of a large band of kidnappers from Hupeh, the members of which make it a regular business to supply theatrical troupes in the Northern provinces with young boys to be trained as actors, there have been many reports spread about accusing foreign missionaries and converts of the crime. So great had the excitement become that Viceroy K'uei Chun had to issue a proclamation offering fifty taels reward for the arrest of a rumour-monger and ten taels for information leading to the arrest and conviction of one. This excited the cupidity of certain folk, amongst whom, it was afterwards proved, was a Chungking man, named Ts'ao Shao-an. This man wrote anonymously three letters, one to the Commissioner of Customs, one to the U.S. Consul, and one to the missionary in charge of the London Mission in the city, accusing certain persons by name of conspiring to create an uprising against missionaries on a certain date, either on the 18th or 19th of the month (July), and that these men were also the authors of the rumour accusing missionaries of kidnapping children in the interior. The letters were at once sent to the Chungking Taotai for investigation, and Ts'ao was subsequently arrested on suspicion of being their author. At the trial before the Paksien magistrate, Ts'ao was asked to write certain characters and a comparison of them with the characters in the anonymous letter together with the unsavoury reputation the man possessed proved that the suspicion was correct. Ts'ao was therefore sentenced to be placed in a wooden cage, within which he could only stand on tip-toe, at the front gate of the Paksien *yamên*. Within twenty-four hours he strangled himself in his cage.

THE *White Cloud*, which has foundered between Hongkong and Manila, was an old wooden paddle steamer, being the second hull with the engine of the original boat. The hull was built at Hongkong in 1875, the dimensions being 194 by 30½ by 10½ feet. She belonged to the Hongkong,

Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., and we presume she must have passed some survey in Hongkong before being allowed to start.

It will be remembered that the *Tonkin* left here with the French mail on the 27th of June last, and the *Weimar* on the 28th, it being announced that the *Weimar* would get home three days before the *Tonkin*. The *Tonkin's* letters were delivered in England on the 31st of July, and those by the *Weimar* on the 2nd of August.

In reference to the supposed race between the *Tonkin* and the *Weimar*, it appears difficult to discover the author of the original statement that the *Weimar* would get home three days before the *Tonkin*. The *Weimar*, it is remarked, was not a mail-boat but a transport pure and simple; her instructions were to keep up a regular average speed of 12½ knots; she did not call at any Mediterranean port, after leaving Port Said, to deliver her mails; and she was only built to steam 13½ knots, against the 17½ or 18 of the *Tonkin*; she could not therefore possibly hope to race the French steamer successfully.

MESSRS. FEARON, DANIEL & Co. have received advice from the Hongkong agent of the Pacific Mail Co. that the steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro* has been chartered by the U.S. Government, and that therefore there will be no sailing from San Francisco on the 19th instant. The Hongkong agent adds that he is negotiating for a vessel to take her place and that he will duly advise when anything has been settled.

Of the Northern Pacific steamers the following six have been chartered as transports by the U. S. Government:—*Glenogle*, *Olympia*, *Columbia*, *Lennox*, *Victoria*, and *Tacoma*. Three vessels have been engaged by the N. P. Co., but their sailing dates have not yet been fixed.

The steamer *Elm Branch* came out of Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co.'s Cosmopolitan Dock on Monday, and the U.S.S. *Monoway* took her place on the blocks on Tuesday.

The American 4-masted schooner *Robert Seales* was docked at Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co's Old Dock on Saturday.

H.M.S. *Pigmy* arrived at Woosung from Taichow Bay on Sunday and left on Monday for Hankow.

H.M.S. *Pigmy* was at Wuhu on the 16th instant.

The P. & O. S. *Coromandel*, with the incoming English mail, left Hongkong at 10 a.m. on Saturday for Shanghai. She brings 912 chests of Malwa and 60 chests of Bengal opium, and 9,163 bales of Bombay yarn.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Hongkong on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

The U.S.M.S. *City of Rio de Janeiro*, which left here on the 16th ultimo, arrived at San Francisco on the 9th instant.

The R.M.S. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 12th instant, and may be expected to reach Yokohama on the 26th.

The U.S.M.S. *Gauche* left Hongkong on Saturday at 1 p.m., calling at Amoy, and is expected to arrive at Woosung to-morrow morning.

The N.D.L.S. *Sachsen* left Singapore on Thursday at 8 a.m., with the Imperial German mail, dated Berlin the 21st of August.

The silk per N.P.S. *Glenogle* arrived at New York on the 14th instant.

We are informed that the steamer *Kiangpak* which collided with the *Suevia* on the 7th instant left Hankow on the 30th ultimo laden with a full general cargo for Swatow. At 10 p.m., on the 6th instant, the Lamock Light being sighted, the engines were slowed, as the captain did not intend to enter the port before daylight. At 2.20 a.m. on the 7th the light bore about N.W. some 5½ miles distant when the ship's course was altered to west, the engines still at half-speed.

Twenty minutes afterwards a steamer's mast-head light was observed about four points on the port bow, the look-out man reporting same. The Captain then came on deck and took charge. Five minutes later the steamer's starboard light was observed bearing about three points on the port bow. As the vessel was still drawing nearer, an examination of the *Kiangpak's* regulation lights was made and they were found to be burning brightly. The *Suevia's* starboard light still being visible on the port bow and in close proximity the whistle was blown and the engines stopped and reversed, the telegraph being put at full-speed astern. The helm was put hard-a-port in order, if possible, to prevent a collision, but two minutes later the *Suevia* struck the *Kiangpak* a terrific blow on the port bow. The former vessel is alleged neither to have stopped nor slowed down, and after the accident proceeded on her course without making any enquiries. The *Kiangpak* stopped until 3.30, and as there were no signals from the vessel, and the ship was making water, a course was shaped for Swatow where she arrived at 8.30. On Saturday afternoon the *Kiangpak* left for Hongkong for repairs in charge of Capt. Brissander, the Company's Superintendent.

We have received No. 2 of *The Anti-Opium News*, in English and Chinese, illustrated, price 10 cents a copy.

We have duly received the August issue of the *Orient* of Tokio.

We have received a printed communication from Dr. Louis Ottoff, dentist in Yokohama, from which we learn that he "has been appointed the official representative of the American National Association of Dental Colleges for Japan, China, and India to *risé* certificates of qualification and to conduct examinations for entrance into the Dental Colleges which are members of this Association, and to supervise all American educational dental matters in the interest of the National Association of Dental Faculties of America," and that he has nominated Dr. J. Ward Hall of Shanghai as his associate for China.

We have received the *Peking* and *Tientsin Times* of the 9th inst.—Mr. Pritchard Morgan is on his way out, and has raised the capital necessary to work his mines in Szechuan.—*The Times* has the following note:—"Hsi Ching-cheng during the fifth moon is reported to have urged the Empress Dowager to grant Russia special railway privileges in North China in order to obtain her help. The Empress submitted his proposal to the Tsungli Yamen for consideration, when the majority dismissed it as unsound. They urged it would only be throwing open the door and inviting the wolf to enter, as Russia would not help them in any way."

The following notes are from the *Foochow Echo* of the 2nd inst.:—

H.M.S. *Algerine* is to leave Pagoda Anchorage to-day for Yokohama.

On Monday night last, at about half-past ten o'clock, a light shock of earthquake was felt on the river side.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 12th instant.—H.M.S. *Powerful* arrived at Hongkong on the 7th, flying her home-ward-bound pennant.—The *White Cloud* has been running lately between Canton and Macao.—The notorious Director-General of Likin in Kuangtung province, Wang, has bought his way out of the prison of the Board of Punishments at Peking.—A shooting match was being arranged at Hongkong between the Kansas Regiment and the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.—Kang Yi arrived in Hongkong on the 8th and went on at once to Canton in a Chinese gunboat.—The following is from the *China Mail*:—

Hongkong, 8th September.

Captain A. J. Robson, of the Douglas steamer *Hailong*, which arrived this morn-

ing from Coast Ports, reports that a collision occurred early on the morning of the 7th instant, off the Lammoeks, between the Hamburg-America liner *Suevia* and the Chinese steamer *Kiangpak*.

The *Kiangpak* has arrived in Swatow with her bows completely stove in; the *Suevia* is anchored outside Swatow Bar with a large hole in her starboard bow, above the water-line. The *Suevia* (Captain Forek) sailed from Hongkong on the 6th instant, bound for Yokohama.—The British ship *Jane Burrell*, with coal from Newcastle, Australia, to Manila, was totally wrecked in the Basutan Straits on the 18th ult. The crew were saved by the U.S.S. *Castine*.—The Dallas-Musgrove Company has been disbanded at Colombo.—The overdue steamer *Darius* from Australia with horses has been towed into Colombo with propeller gone. Ten of the less valuable horses on board had been killed.—There is a great scarcity of hardwood timber in Manila.—It is very pleasant to read of the enthusiastic manner in which the Kansu Volunteers homeward-bound from Manila, were received in Hongkong.

The following notes are from the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 12th instant:—

It is reported, says the *Manila Times*, that the British steamer *Nero*, from Hongkong, has been driven by bad weather into Dagupan and is held by the rebels just as the *Lacson* is.

We learn that the Chinese Maritime Customs have opened a station at Boddam Cove, on the Island of Toghoo, about fifteen miles South of Macao, to replace the station at Chungchow, which is now British territory. All junks going east or west of Macao have now to call at the new station.

Mr. de Vick, Netherlands Consul-General at Singapore, was killed on the morning of the 4th instant by being thrown from his horse. He was out riding with a friend, and remarked that they had better not race as the horses were fresh. Mr. de Vick was in front and his friend lost sight of him round a bend in the road, after which Mr. de Vick seems to have taken one turning and the other rider another. What happened afterwards is uncertain, but Major-General Dickson, who was also out riding, found Mr. de Vick lying on the side of the road with a severe wound on the back of the head, and when the injured gentleman was seen by a doctor life was pronounced to be extinct. Mr. de Vick was very highly esteemed, and all public engagements on the afternoon of the day of the accident were cancelled as a mark of respect to his memory. Mrs. de Vick is at present in Europe. The deceased gentleman leaves no children.

We have received Corea and Japan papers with dates from Seoul to the 31st ultimo, Yokohama the 13th, Kobe the 14th, and Nagasaki the 15th instant.—*The Japan Mail* says that the cable between Foochow and Tamsui, which Japan purchased from China is more often useless than useful.—Mr. H. W. Denison, foreign adviser in the Tokio Foreign Office, has been invested with the rare decoration of the First-class Order of the Rising Sun.—A young American named Heritage is said by Kobe papers to have left that port on the 2nd for Osaka, and up to the 5th no trace of his whereabouts had been discovered.—The *Tateami Maru* was to leave Onomichi on the 7th for Nagasaki with the *Morgan City* troops.—There were five Russian merchant steamers and three men-of-war in Nagasaki on the 7th.—It is reported that the Japanese Crown Prince will shortly leave for a tour in Europe or America, but whether before his marriage is not known.—*The Nagasaki Press* says:—"Mr. McLeavy Brown, of the Corean Customs, has been appointed a member of the Political Inspection Commission, a

supervisory board having control over administrative affairs. Mr. Jordan has been appointed to assist him. Political reasons are assigned for Mr. Brown's appointment. The Korean Court, hard pressed for money, wanted to draw a requisite sum from the Customs, but anticipating Mr. Brown's opposition, appointed him to the above post in order to exact his consent to the payment of the money. The intended working of *Ninseng* by the Royal Court is said to have originated this move on the part of the Korean Government. —Pingyang is at last an open port and is fifty miles from the seaport of Chinnampo, and a correspondent of the *Independent* at Pingyang says that it took him four days to get down to Chinnampo and two days to come back. —The Korean Ministers are all trying to drive each other out of the Cabinet. —The *Independent* is to come out twice a week in future. —The N.Y.K. complains that each voyage of its steamers from Bombay to Japan involves a loss of 20,000 yen. —The smaller native fire insurance companies in Japan are in great straits owing to the recent big fires. —Twenty-five persons are known to have been drowned in the recent steamer accident on Lake Biwa. —The N.Y.K.S. *Owari Maru* an rreently at full speed on a rock with only 6 feet of water on it, between Mokpo and Fusan, but slid off safely as the tide rose. —An unsuccessful attempt was made on the 5th to float the *Argyll*. —The Tientsin Railway Bureau is reported (in Japan) to have bought ten million tons of Japanese coal through Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co., at Tls. 7 a ton. —A big ape which was digging into a new grave had been shot dead at Gotemba. —The companies belonging to the Kobe Fire Insurance Association have presented Mr. A. C. Sim, who was for so many years Superintendent of the Concession Fire Brigade, with a cheque for 1,000 yen. —The body of Mr. C. Carsia was found in the sulphur bath at Uno Hanazawa. It is supposed that he died of heart failure. —The Mitsui Bishi Dockyard people at Nagasaki are to raise the *Morgan City*. —The action against the *Argyll* has been compromised. —The latest typhoon struck Kobe on the 8th. —The loss by the previous typhoon to the owner of the Besshi copper mine, including relief to the families of the killed, will not be less than 1,500,000 yen. —The *Morgan City* troops arrived at Nagasaki on the 9th in the *Tategami Maru*, and the *Ohio* arrived on the 11th to take them on to Manila. —The departure of the *America Maru* was delayed owing to the coal in the bunkers catching fire in consequence of the excessive heat of the plates dividing the bunkers from the engine-room. —After four weeks' repose at Hiogo the *Argyll* is no nearer being refloated than at first. —The *Japan Herald* declares that the *America Maru* started for San Francisco with the coal in her port bunker still on fire.

The following telegrams are from the *Kobe Chronicle* :—

London, 5th September.

The Anchor liner *City of Rome* has been in collision with an iceberg, but fortunately without serious results.

Tokio, 6th September.

It is stated that the Japanese Government is making investigations with a view to making a demand on China for redress for the injuries suffered in the recent Amoy disturbance. Some significance is attached to the sudden return of Viscount Aoki, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, from his tour. The demand will include the punishment of the Chinese officials responsible and compensation for the Japanese officials injured.

Admiral Grenet, the Commander of the Italian squadron in the Far East, on the flagship *Etna* accompanied by the *Elba*, arrived at Yokohama the day before yesterday from Hakodate. Admiral Grenet exchanged an official call to-day with

Admiral Seym-ar, the Commander of the British squadron now at Yokohama. A dinner is to be held on board the *Etna* to-morrow evening, at which the Italian Minister, Admiral Seymour, and the commanding officers of the British war-ships at Yokohama will be present. Count Orfini, the Italian Minister, paid a visit to the Imperial Household Department this morning and applied to Baron Sannomiya, the Chief of the Masters of Ceremony, asking for recommendation to the Emperor for receiving the Italian Admiral in audience.

London, 6th September.

Mr. John Morley, in a speech on the political situation, said that war with the Transvaal would be a deep dishonour to the country.

A Cabinet Council will be held on Friday, but it is evident that the Transvaal Government has conceded to the proposal to join in a Conference for enquiry into the working of the franchise extension.

Maitre Labori, Dreyfus' counsel, has appealed to the Emperor of Germany to authorise Colonel von Schwartzkoppen to give evidence at the Court-martial.

Tokio, 8th September.

The particulars of the Amoy disturbance from Mr. Uyeno, the Japanese Consul at Amoy, having reached the Foreign Office, instructions have been issued to Mr. Yano, the Japanese Minister at Peking, and negotiations for redress will be opened at Peking in a few days. It is stated the Chinese Government will not make any strong protest against a charge that the Chinese officials instigated the disturbance, as the Chinese authorities disapprove of the action of the Taotai. The other demands are the issue of a proclamation and the compensation of the officials injured. These demands will be easily consented to by the Chinese authorities.

A telegram reached the Government to-day stating that the gun-boat *Tatsuta*, which had been sent to Amoy, left there for Shanghai the day before yesterday, as she was no longer required. The cruiser *Takachiho* still remains at Amoy.

The Japanese Government has declined the conditions offered by the British Government for admitting India into the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The conditions are said to relate to the Customs Tariff. The Japanese Government has proposed alternative conditions.

London, 7th September.

In giving evidence before the Court, General Billot suggested that Esterhazy was an accomplice of Dreyfus. Cross-examination was not allowed and a violent scene ensued. Some apprehension is felt that the prejudice (in the Court-martial) against Dreyfus will prove stronger than the sense of justice.

Seoul, 8th September.

The Korean Government has formally declined the applications of the German Consul for the privilege of constructing railways between Chinnampo, Pingyang, and Gensan, and also for advancing the funds for constructing the railway from Seoul to Gensan.

Tokio, 9th September.

The following telegram has been received by the Yokohama Specie Bank from its London branch :—

Everything points to the immediate outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

The rate of insurance of goods sent to the Transvaal and South Africa has risen 30 per cent. In view of the fact, however, that the Liberal party are in favour of a policy of peace and also that the capital of other countries is invested in the Transvaal, it is thought that war may be averted. There is no prospect, however, of the rate of interest falling in London for the present.

It is reported that as France is extremely agitated politically, on account of the

Dreyfus case, it is questionable whether the Paris Exhibition will be held as proposed.

London, 10th September.

The Dowager Empress of China has requested Mr. W. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., to commence mining operations, for which he obtained a concession, in Szechuan.

Seoul, 10th September.

Negotiations have been successfully concluded between the Japanese Consul and the Governor of Seoul for the purchase of an extensive lot of ground outside the South gate of Seoul, as a site for the station, workshops and godowns of the Seoul-Fusan Railway.

London, 11th September.

From the dispatches published in the newspapers, it appears that worldwide indignation has been aroused by the verdict and sentence upon Dreyfus.

Dreyfus has appealed against the decision of the Court-martial.

Tokio, 11th September.

Messrs. Oishi and Ohigashi, the Progressist leaders, consider the demands of the Foreign Office for the dismissal of the Taotai, an indemnity for the injured persons and the issue of a warning proclamation to the Chinese people, as not sufficient, and urge that at least a concession for the right of working mines should also be demanded.

It is reported that the Taotai of Amoy has always acted improperly not only towards the Japanese but to all foreigners generally, and he is unpopular with the foreign residents. The Japanese residents at Amoy desire that a peremptory demand should be made by the Japanese Government for the punishment of the Taotai.

12th September.

A London telegram of the 11th instant has reached Yokohama, stating that the British Government has commenced sending money to South Africa to form a war fund.

On the 8th instant, the Minister for Foreign Affairs issued instructions to Mr. Yano, the Minister at Peking, in regard to the negotiations arising out of the Amoy disturbance. It is believed that no pecuniary compensation will be demanded, the injury suffered by the officials being comparatively slight.

Mr. Otani, the Chairman of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce (Japanese), who proceeded to America recently to be present at the International Commercial Conference to be held at Philadelphia, will recommend that the Trans-Pacific telegraph cable should be completed without delay. A memorial to this effect has been already sent by mail.

The correspondent of the *Kobe Chronicle* writes to that journal from Tokio on the 2nd instant :—"The increased attention now being paid to the Far East and its commercial routes by the Governments of Europe and America is about to find a response in Japan. The Communications Department has decided to dispatch a commissioner to China, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong and other ports, who will study the local conditions, possibilities of further trade and maritime expansion, and more particularly the state of Japanese shipping as carried on under the Subsidy Act. The report that a large Russian steamship company is being organised in view of the opening of Tientsin is to be enquired into, as its coming into existence may affect the Japanese shipping industry. Further, the Government is beginning to realise the difficulties which must attend the ocean-carrying trade as engaged in by Japanese companies, and it is held that, whatever loss is incurred under this head, must ultimately be recovered from the maritime exploitation of Far Eastern waters. The Government now clearly sees that the only remedy for the present state of things lies in this course. Hence, its anxiety to fully investigate the situation."

THE *Japan Mail* evidently realises the absurdity of its statements that the projected alliance between China and Japan was (1) a canard invented by the *North-China Daily News* (a statement for which a journal that respected itself would have apologised when it discovered its error), (2) a Russian fabrication intended to sow distrust between England and Japan. Under these circumstances it now attacks us for wishing that it would come out of Tokio sometimes and get a glimpse of the outside world. It makes a comparison between Shanghai and Tokio which cannot fail to heartily amuse those who know the two places:—

"Concerning Tokio and the limited field of vision it affords, we cannot gainsay the *North-China Daily News*' strictures. Tokio, compared with Shanghai, is a petty kind of place. Such insignificant features as being the capital of a nation of forty millions, the seat of an empire's government, the residence of the representatives of all the Western Powers, and a city of a million and a half of citizens, cannot raise it to anything like the lofty elevation occupied by a magnificent mart like Shanghai, which has a population of some fifty thousand, is not troubled by the presence of any foreign diplomats, or hampered by governmental departments, imperial palaces, houses of parliament, and similar restraints upon political imagination, but enjoys the full advantage of the proximity of a Chinese walled city, and the possession of a proverbial bund whence it can obtain panoramic 'glimpses' of the outer world and inhale the exhilarating ozone from the Yangtze, so essential to the continuous manufacture of the 'Shanghai shave.'"

We understand now that the *Japan Mail* is written for the "million and a half of citizens" of Tokio, and shall take no farther notice of its attacks.

A BOMBAY contemporary says that it is now practically settled that the Currency Bill declaring sovereigns legal tender and opening the Mints to coin gold will become law before the close of this month, being introduced on the 25th and passed immediately after the period requisite for statutory publication, the matter having been so thoroughly thrashed out that it is not thought necessary to consult local bodies and administrations further upon it.

THE latest mail reports as to the plague in India say that the mortality in Poona is causing great anxiety. The city is denuded of its population, only about 60,000 remaining, and still the death rates continue to keep up to alarming figures. The disease in other places has not yet re-appeared. In Bombay the figures are nominal. The Plague Laboratory has been removed to spacious premises at Parel, and H.E. the Governor, in opening the new Laboratory, spoke to the benefits of inoculation.

STRAY pariah dogs, says the *Madras Mail*, are a curse and a danger from which Madras is nowadays singularly free, and one consequence is that rabies is seldom if ever heard of there. The system of destroying mangy, ownerless curs is carried out thoroughly, it would seem, for the number killed between the 15th of March and the 26th of July this year was no less than 12,091.

AN American telegram of the 15th ultimo says:—"The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that President Krüger, owing to advancing years, has become physically and mentally incapable of dealing with the situation. Often at the meetings of the Executive Council he weeps, but possibly he is shamming incapacity."—He is not loved by the newspaper correspondents in the Transvaal.

Is an article on the *Shamrock* in the *London Letter*, "W.F.M." says:—"The name 'cutter' as applied to our modern yachts is fast becoming a solecism. We

want a new term. Why not 'slider'? In a few years' time, doubtless, we shall have entries like the following: 'Superficies (slider), length so much; beam twice the length; draught nil; sail area ten times what it ought to be; and annual insurance premium 99½ per cent of the total value of the boat.'"

DR. and Mrs. Workman, the American cyclists, now in Cashmere, have just made a successful ascent of the Biafo Glacier to the top of the Hispar Snow Pass, seventeen thousand seven hundred feet. Mrs. Workman is the first lady to make this trip. The Workmans were accompanied by the Swiss guide, Zurbriggen, and report that the first two days' passage of the crevasses and seracs of the glacier was very difficult. They were detained for two days at two different high camps by snow storms, but had, luckily, cloudless weather for the last high ice camp at Snow Lake. The view from Hispar of the surrounding ice field was quite unobstructed by clouds.

WE have received the *London and China Express* of the 11th ultimo.—Mr. Brodrick said in the House of Commons on the 5th that "the Government's policy in China was one of patience and watchfulness which had already produced good results." On the question of the *Kowshing*, Mr. Brodrick practically said that force could not be employed with China, but it was hoped she would agree to arbitration.—Vice-Admiral Hildebrandt has left St. Petersburg to take over the command of the Russian Pacific squadron.—A very strong telegram from Dr. Morrison at Peking to the *Times*, dated the 7th ultimo, is published in the *Express*.—Bar silver was quoted 27½d.—It was a broken week in tea.—The "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., paid 6 per cent for the year and put aside over £80,000 for depreciation.—The total profit of the Manchester Canal for the half-year was £55,795.

M. ANATOLE FRANCE, the great French writer and member of the Academy, sends the following dispatch to the *San Francisco Examiner*:—

Paris, 12th August.

To the Editor of *The Examiner*: I was one of the first to sign the petition for revision. There is more extraordinary crime connected with the case of Captain Dreyfus than would suffice for ten tragedies or twenty romances. We hold up our hands in horror when we read the rascalities in Wilkie Collins' *Woman in White*, but they are not as the ripple of the stream to the roll of the ocean compared with the infamies perpetrated in order to prove Dreyfus a traitor.

Lies, perjury, insanity, suicide, murder, are a few of the list.

As though to keep these crimes in the realm of romance, meetings with mysterious woman are mentioned, and picturesque demi-mondaines are permitted important parts. President and Prince are in it, for Félix Faure was steeped to the lips in anti-Dreyfusism, and Prince Henry of Orleans imprinted a congratulatory kiss upon the ugly cheek of Esterhazy.

It will be a pity, when all is over and France has awakened from her nightmare, if Zola does not write a novel and teach morals from the scarlet sins committed against Dreyfus and humanity. The literature created by the Dreyfus question would make a large library. The sins committed for the purpose of proving him guilty would people a large part of hell.

The stage will welcome the close of the case, for managers have been afraid to mount plays lest cheers should be given for kingdom or empire and groans for the republic.

THE *Formosan* says:—"The savages in Bioritsu and vicinity are said to be particularly active in head-hunting

just now, due to some boundary dispute between the several tribes. Here we would say, referring to this constant head-hunting, it seems to us a capable Englishman, if given a free hand, would soon find some way of putting a stop to this pernicious custom among the savages, and of establishing amongst them some system of orderly government, just as James Brooke, afterwards Rajah Sir James Brooke, did amongst the dyaks of Sarawak, Borneo, a people having the very same custom of head-hunting and living under almost identical circumstances as the savages of this island. We would recommend the Governor-General to give some Englishman *carte blanche* to try his hand at the matter and see what he can do. It would be a cheap way of opening up the interior, and we feel sure could be accomplished without the exercise of much force."

A TELEGRAM, dated Portland, Oregon, the 10th ultimo, says:—

What has every appearance of being a genuine message from the lost bark *Midus* was found floating in the breakers off Stot's Place, about four miles north of the Columbia River, on Tuesday. The slip of paper was found in a bottle and as far as it could be interpreted by handwriting experts the message reads as follows:—

"British bark *Midus*, ballast shifted; all in small boats, first mate's boat capsized, will all drown—"

The *Midus* sailed from Nagasaki for Portland in January, 1898, with a crew of twenty-five men under charter to C. W. Tracy to load wheat. Soon after leaving the Japan coast a heavy storm swept over that region, and two other ships, which afterwards reached Portland, narrowly escaped foundering.

On receipt of the message the signature was compared with that of Captain Messenger on his clearance papers at the Custom House. The resemblance is so striking as to leave small room for doubt as to its being made by the Captain of the lost *Midus*.

THE *Kölnische Zeitung* writes as follows in the Transvaal affair:—

"The debates on the Transvaal affair in both Houses of Parliament are remarkable in more respects than one. The parties have been agreed for several days that the Uitlanders' case must be carried to a decision. Hence it is not necessary to pay any special attention to the flourishes with which the Liberal leader, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, adorned his speech. The position of the Colonial Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, and of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords is very interesting and perfectly correct. When, in the beginning of the eighties, we recognised the independence of the South African Republic, it was understood that the whites, without distinction as to descent, should enjoy equal rights in the State. The Transvaal Government has not kept this point of the Treaty. This is no false interpretation, like the one placed upon Clause IV of the London Treaty of 1844, by the present Imperial Cabinet, in order to derive the suzerainty of England from the obligation of the Transvaal to submit all its Treaties with foreign States to the Queen. As we recently stated, the right of suffrage was formerly granted to all whites without exception, and we can assert, without violating the spirit of the Treaties, that it was the intention of the parties to maintain the former state of things. . . . But it is not probable that things will come to the worst. To be sure, a light threat was heard in the Parliamentary speeches, but the intention is to employ peaceful means; to first test the Franchise Law, theoretically and practically; and if it should not prove satisfactory, to negotiate once more. For this reason the speakers only repeated what Mr. Balfour said in his speech on Thursday."

Miscellaneous Articles.

SHANGHAI CRICKET.

13th Sept.

It may not be out of place to preach a little homily to the local rulers of the British national game, and for text to take the defeat they sustained on Saturday last from the Public School team. This is not the first, nor the second time that similar "ill luck" has befallen the senior Club. Much the same sort of thing occurred no later than last year, and it is not so very long ago that the School got the better of the Club to the tune of an innings and runs to spare. From which it is plainly evident that there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark."

The game on Saturday was a fairly fought game. If anything, the Club had the better chance so far as the ground was concerned, since the pitch was improving all the time. It is always an advantage to bat first, however, in a one-day match, and of this the "boys" did not fail to avail themselves. They were keen enough to look carefully at the ground before batting, and seeing its state to decide for the motto of the day upon "defence, not defiance." That is the secret of their batting success. Boys who have never been known to "play back" before did so on Saturday, kept their wickets up and punished the loose balls with which the Club bowlers somewhat plentifully interspersed their deliveries. The wicket was doubtless a bowler's wicket, as the School bowlers showed when it came to their turn. But there was neither "work" nor "sting" in the attack upon them. Everybody seemed "off it," and the result though creditable to the "boys" could not have been otherwise with fair hitting power, and the excellent defence before alluded to.

The collapse of collapses, however, was to come. Poor as the Club's performance had been with the ball, their exhibition of batting was sorer still. We have seen the same on previous occasions against the School, and curiously enough the "rot" seems to attack each side alternately, for when the juniors do not win somewhat after Saturday's fashion, the Club does. Only once or twice have the matches been closely contested. The luck which counts for so much of the charm of cricket was dead against the S.C.C. on Saturday. W. H. Moule lost his wicket by one of those mis-timed strokes which may so easily be made on a somewhat sticky pitch. Mann fell a victim to one of his own little wiles. Making a feint of stepping out to meet one of Möller's deliveries, he thought better of it, and so was hardly ready for what came—a somewhat shorter length—spooned it up and retired c. and b.

The remainder were fairly bowled, caught, or stumped. None of the batsmen ever approached anything like confidence in playing the bowling, and run-making was out of the question.

The Committee of the senior club may well discuss the whys and wherefores. Shanghai for many a long day has been able to hold her own fairly well, and to win at any rate her full share of successes. We do not want to see any falling-off in field sports, shooting, rowing, or any other form of amusement, and above all we want to be able to hold our own against outsiders who come to us or whom we visit. There are old cricketers here who think that more good might be done by a better system of practice. At present "slogging at the nets" would probably be the only possible synonym for that term. The batsman's main aim is to have a few tremendous swipes, and if at the same time he can keep his stumps intact, he retires to the pavilion in that happy frame of mind which is the outcome of pleasing duty well done. But he is none the better cricketer for it, possibly much the worse. The nets stop everything except the "skied," and how many times catches were given, or chances for stumping afforded is not thought of. In fact the practice is not regulated in any shape or form and is often worse than useless. Very few of our local batsmen can "place" a ball where they want to, the very essence of run-getting. Over after over balls are hit straight at the fielders instead of between them, as though the batsman's prime object was to save his opponents as much running as possible. Then, again, no effort is made to provide means for the correction of faults. There is no special net for example to which a batsman may go to practise "cutting." Why should not there be? Coolies can be trained to place ball after ball almost exactly where they are wanted, and a first-class Club like the S.C.C. should see that such facilities are provided for those of the members as take their cricket seriously. It should not be beyond the capability of a good ground man to have a sticky wicket always on hand at one net. We should have cut a somewhat sorry figure last week if instead of playing our own boys we had had for our opponents Hongkong or Yokohama. And if we are right in believing faulty practice to be the cause of the collapse, it would have been entirely our own fault. The Club wants a wicket-keeper badly. Their usual stand-by was an opponent last week, who, though he promises well at times, will never be first rate until he too has daily practice in strengthening weak points. So it is all through. If Shanghai wishes to keep up her prestige in cricket as in other things

she must take the trouble that used to be taken. Without it, failure is practically certain.

COMMERCIAL CHINA IN 1899.

I.

14th Sept.

We have to thank Mr. J. H. McMichael of Messrs. Frazer & Co. for a copy of a quarto pamphlet of 150 pages, entitled *Commercial China in 1899*, issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Treasury Department. The sub-title of this very interesting pamphlet is *Area, Population, Production, Railways, Telegraphs, Transportation Routes, Foreign Commerce, and Commerce of the United States with China*. It is really a *Business Man's Guide to China and its Trade*, and its publication shows the importance that is attached at Washington to the expansion of commercial relations between the United States and China. The book is printed in small type and contains an immense amount of readable matter; and it is difficult to do much more in the limits of an article than give a brief survey of its contents. It is understood that it is the acquisition of the Philippines which has had a good deal to do with turning the attention of Washington to trade with China; and this is hinted at in the opening paragraph: "The rapid growth of the foreign trade of China, and of its trade with the United States, coupled with other recent developments in that part of the world, seems to warrant the presentation of some facts bearing upon present commercial conditions in that vast Empire."

The usual statistics of this vast Empire follow, and there is a notice of the changes made here in the last three years which are truly said to be "such as to attract unusual attention." It is noted that American trade with China began in 1784, "the first vessel leaving New York on the 22nd of February (Washington's birthday) of that year, and returning on the 11th of May 1785." There is a slight sketch of the trade carried on in early days by the Portuguese, who established a "factory" at Ningpo in 1522, and another at Macao in 1537, the Spaniards, the Dutch, and the British. The reader passes on to the Treaty of Nanking between Great Britain and China in 1842, and the opening of the five ports; and the treaties with the United States and France which followed. Then the most recent developments are mentioned; and in a paragraph which is still a little premature the writer says: "The effect of this is already seen in the establishment of factories and business houses, the construction of railroads, the extension and multiplication of steam navigation lines, and the opening of mines in the great sections where the iron

and coal deposits are said to be the greatest in the known world."

An account is then given, and it is both terse and accurate, of the leasing of Kiaochow, Port Arthur and Talienvan, Weihaiwei and Kowloon, and Kuangchowwan, by Germany, Russia, Great Britain, and France, respectively, and it is mentioned that Italy and Japan are now demanding similar concessions. Then comes a paragraph on the foreign commerce of China, in which it is mentioned that the exports were valued in 1873 at Hk. Tls. 69,451,000, and in 1897 at Hk. Tls. 163,500,000; and there has been a similar increase in imports. There is a paragraph on Spheres of Influence, the most strongly-marked case being that of the province of Manchuria. Treaty ports are then explained as "the doors through which foreign commerce enters and at which citizens of foreign nations may personally engage in trade with the people." It is pointed out that while some are on the seacoast, others are inland, and some of these "not even accessible by waterways or land-transportation systems other than the mere carriages or carts, wheelbarrows, or pack animals and man." The multiplication of treaty ports and trade privileges is to be expected with the multiplication of means of communication, "and thus the experience and skill and customs and inventions and business manufacturing methods of other nations (will) be rapidly distributed among the people of this great Empire."

A long chapter on Railways in China follows, and this is accompanied by a map which serves as a frontispiece to the volume. It is not mentioned how few of these railways are being actually undertaken. There are brief references to interior waterways, with a glowing account of the benefits expected from the recent opening of rivers, canals, and lakes to steam traffic, interior land travel, telegraphs, the postal system, and money and banking. This last section must be somewhat of a puzzle to a manufacturer in an inland city in the States who wants to find out what his specialty is likely to return him in U. S. gold. There is an article on Labour and Wages, and our inland manufacturer must think that his competition is hopeless when he reads that good mechanics are only paid from 10 to 15 cents, gold, a day. Under Manufacturing, however, he will be reassured by reading that "the probability of increased manufactures in China reducing materially the prospect for a general market for American merchandise, however, is not considered likely. On the contrary, the increased occupation, earnings, and requirements which the manufacture of a few staple articles will give will open the

market for a greater variety of the goods now manufactured in the United States and of which the facilities for manufacture in China cannot be expected to be developed for many years." There is a short note on cotton and cotton goods in which it is pointed out that American cotton goods are gaining ground in the markets of China, while those from Great Britain are falling off. There is also a short report on Tariff and Likin, in which it is made clearly intelligible that "transit passes do not always accomplish what was expected" when the half-duty was settled on as a substitute for all inland taxation. Another brief note explains how the Imperial Maritime Customs, the only sound institution in the country, first came into being in 1845 at the request of the Chinese authorities.

Then comes a more detailed history of the treaty ports in China, and a brief account of the privileges of foreigners in the treaty ports. In comparatively few lines the constitution of the foreign settlements is described, Shanghai being taken as an example, and the description in this case being remarkably accurate. It is pleasant to read that "the municipal management has been so satisfactory that Shanghai has earned the distinction of being the 'model Settlement' of the East." A table of the foreign population in the various treaty ports of China in 1896 and 1897 is given, and here we must leave this useful guide-book for the present.

II.

15th Sept.

A DETAILED description of the principal treaty ports follows, beginning with Shanghai. "Shanghai is the New York of China. It occupies a position on the coast quite similar to that of New York on our own eastern coast, and its percentage of importations into China is about the same as that which New York enjoys in the United States." Canton comes next, then Tientsin, then Hankow, in all these cases extracts from U. S. Consular reports and I.M. Customs reports being given for the information they contain on the trade. Under Hankow, the following quotation is made from Consul Child's report:—

"Regarding the railroad proposed to be built from Hankow to Peking, but little is known definitely. The routes have been gone over, but no permanent survey made. From here to the hills, 14 miles distant, a trestle will have to be built above the high-water mark, in many places 50 feet in height. Boats are now unloading stone for that purpose. In the valley of the Yellow River, on the route, the engineers anticipate much trouble in bridging that stream, and it will require skilful engineering to cross the mountains that lie along the line. Most of the coun-

try *en route* is magnificent and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. At places extensive coal fields can easily be developed, and all that is needed for that purpose is a railway to carry the carbon off, as it can be mined at a small outlay."

The other ports of which separate accounts are given are Newchwang, Chungking, Amoy, and Chefoo. Under Newchwang, the important position occupied by American cotton goods is noted; under Chungking, Consul Smithers recommends some enterprising steamship company in the United States to undertake the introduction of steam navigation on the Upper Yangtze; under Amoy, it is noted that there is a market there for millions of bushels of American wheat and corn; while under Chefoo, Consul Fowler makes the somewhat bold assertion that "in fact there is no better market anywhere for our exports than China." A section follows devoted to all the other treaty ports, and then a note on the population and area of China, to which is appended the following interesting table:—

Comparison of Area and Population of Chinese Provinces with States of the United States.

	Area.	Population.
Hupeh	70,450	33,365,005
Ohio and Indiana	76,670	5,864,720
Honan	65,104	22,115,827
Missouri	68,735	2,679,184
Chékiang	39,150	11,588,692
Kentucky	40,000	1,838,635
Kiangsi	72,176	24,534,118
Kentucky and Tennessee	81,750	3,626,252
Kweichow	64,554	7,669,181
Virginia and West Virginia	64,770	2,418,774
Yunnan	107,969	11,721,576
Michigan and Wisconsin	111,880	3,780,769
Fukien	38,480	23,000,000
Ohio	40,760	3,672,316
Chihli	58,949	17,937,000
Georgia	58,980	1,837,353
Shantung	65,104	36,248,000
New England	62,005	4,700,945
Shansi	56,268	12,211,453
Illinois	56,000	3,826,851
Shensi	67,400	8,432,193
Nebraska	76,840	1,058,910
Kansu	125,450	9,285,377
California	155,980	1,208,130
Szechuan	166,800	67,712,897
Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky	173,430	11,550,209
Aohui	48,461	20,596,288
New York	47,620	5,997,853
Kiangsu	44,500	20,905,171
Pennsylvania	44,985	5,258,014
Kuangtung	79,456	29,706,249
Kansas	81,700	1,427,096
Kuang-i	78,250	5,151,327
Minnesota	79,205	1,301,826
Shingking	43,000	6,000,000
Louisiana	45,000	1,118,569

Then comes an address by H.E. Wu Ting-fang (Ng Choy), Chinese Minister at Washington, and who was at one time a British subject, made in April last at the annual session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, full of amiable platitudes and rose-coloured views of China and her neighbours. There is an extract from Mr. A. R.

Colquhoun's *China in Transformation*, dealing with the interest of the U. S. in the trade of China. There is a reprint of the first official communication between the United States and China, being President Tyler's letter to the Chinese Emperor, dated the 12th of July, 1843. After introducing himself to his correspondent, President Tyler says:—

"I hope your health is good. China is a great Empire, extending over a great part of the world. The Chinese are numerous. You have millions and millions of subjects. The twenty-six United States"—this was before the incorporation of the Pacific Slope—"are as large as China, though our people are not as numerous. The rising sun looks upon the great mountains and great rivers of China. When he sets he looks upon rivers and mountains equally large in the United States. Our territories extend from one great ocean to the other; and on the west we are divided from your dominions only by the sea. Leaving the mouth of one of our great rivers and going constantly towards the setting sun we sail to Japan and to the Yellow Sea. Now, my words are that the governments of two such great countries should be at peace. It is proper, and according to the will of heaven, that they should respect each other and act wisely. I therefore send to your court Caleb Cushing, one of the wise and learned men of this country. On his first arrival in China he will inquire for your health. He has strict orders to go to your great city of Peking and there to deliver this letter." No doubt President Tyler pictured to himself the Emperor Tao Kuang reading his letter with a terrestrial globe by his side to refer to, and then ordering his Lord High Chamberlain to get a room ready for Mr. Cushing.

After a note from Curzon's *Problems in the Far East* on the spread of the English language in the Far East, we have a number of interesting extracts on railways in China and electric railways in Shanghai from reports and letters by M. Leroy-Beaulieu, Mr. Grosvenor of the British Legation, Consul-General Goodnow of Shanghai, Mr. Clarence Cary, U. S. Consul Ragsdale, and others. Mr. Goodnow's report on the Telephone and Tramway Systems in Shanghai is very practical and racy. In reference to the existing telephone system here he says: "A coolie can be hired to carry letters for \$5 Mexican per month. With a poor telephone service the coolie is more reliable and much less wearing on the temper than is the wire. Probably nine-tenths of the messages are carried by coolies at the present time." As regards tramways, Mr. Goodnow says: "The people of Shanghai know nothing of the

essential elements of electric transportation. Only an expert, after a careful study of the situation on the ground, can make an intelligent bid."

There are sections on the Chinese mining and railway regulations, on foreign loans in China, the opening of inland waterways, Yangtze regulations, transportation charges in China, travel and traffic in China, a very interesting paper by ex-Consul-General Jernigan; the "middlemen" of China, from the *British Board of Trade Journal*, and the development of German Trade in the Far East, from the same source. From the *Board of Trade Journal* come also accounts of the French and German commercial missions to China, and from the Parliamentary reports the account of the British commercial mission, as far as regards the market in China for cotton and cotton goods. In fact this pamphlet is stuffed full of valuable information, ex-Consul-General Jernigan's reports being freely drawn upon, so that the merchant or manufacturer or banker in the United States who reads its contents intelligently and studies the tariff and tables with which it closes will be really well provided to join in the competition for the commerce of this great empire; and Mr. O. P. Austin, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, is to be sincerely congratulated on the compilation and arrangement of this report.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

16th Sept.

THE anti-Dreyfusite French papers, among which we fear we must include our French contemporary in Shanghai, are very angry with the English Press for devoting any attention to this miserable case. It has nothing to do with Great Britain, they say, why should Great Britain mix herself up in it? Great Britain pretends to be anxious for the maintenance of cordial relations with France, and yet takes on the Dreyfus case an attitude which is most insulting to France; what a hypocrite, a malicious hypocrite, Great Britain is, etc., etc. But it is just because the French are our neighbours and generally our good friends, because the first place that an Englishman who has got a holiday thinks of going to is Paris, because we want to be on good terms with the noblest part of France, that Great Britain does take such an interest in the Dreyfus case. If it had occurred in Russia, there would not have been ten lines about it in the English papers. It is because most of us like the French so much, that we are grieved to see France led into such a terrible mess by a few Generals, anti-Semites, and loud-voiced demagogues anxious to overthrow the Republic. The Dreyfus case is being used by the Dru-

monts and Déroulèdes, by a portion of the army and by the Church to overthrow the institutions which have raised France in twenty-nine years from the slough in which she was plunged by Napoleon III. What the Republic has done for France is thoroughly appreciated by all thinking minds in Great Britain, and they naturally have no sympathy with a movement directed by the enemies of the Republic; while there are a vast number of men in Great Britain who care little for politics, but who are honestly shocked by the terrible failure of justice that the Dreyfus case exhibits.

Many of our readers will perhaps be glad to have their memories refreshed by a brief history of the case. In 1894 a report was circulated through the French Press, that an officer of the General Staff at Paris had been detected selling military secrets to a foreign Power. It came out that the guilty person was Captain Alfred Dreyfus of the Artillery, a Hebrew, and an officer of the Second Bureau of the General Staff. He was brought before a court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in a fortress and public degradation before the Paris garrison. This sentence was carried out on the 5th of January, 1895, the prisoner throughout protesting his innocence and bearing himself with dignity, but with no theatrical display. He was sent to solitary confinement in a little island off the pestilential coast of French Guiana, where everything that could be devised was done to drive him into insanity or kill him. These are all admitted facts.

It subsequently transpired that Dreyfus was condemned on the evidence of a certain *bordereau*, which was alleged to have been found torn up into small pieces in the waste-paper basket of Col. von Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché at Paris. This *bordereau* was a memorandum of certain confidential documents which the writer had forwarded to the Colonel. Experts in handwriting to whom it was submitted were divided in opinion, some saying that it was in the writing of Dreyfus, some that it was not. The only direct evidence against Dreyfus was that of Col. Henry, who testified that a diplomatist told him that Dreyfus was a traitor. The court-martial was about to acquit Dreyfus when a *secret dossier*, or collection of incriminating documents, was shown to the members, but not to Dreyfus or his counsel, and Dreyfus was convicted.

After two years had passed, M. Bernard Lazare, a well-known French journalist, inspired by the family of Dreyfus, wrote a pamphlet in which he asked why Dreyfus who had a large private income and was devoted to his profession and his family, should betray his country for a few

thousand francs. Much discussion ensued, in the course of which the *Matin* published a facsimile of the *bordereau*. This was seen by a banker in the Rue Lafitte, who pointed out to the brother of Dreyfus that it was in the handwriting of a certain Major Esterhazy, with whom he (the banker) had had dealings. It may here be mentioned that Major Esterhazy has since stated more than once without any compunction that he did write the *bordereau*.

About this time Colonel Picquart began to make enquiries, and told his superior, General Gonse, that a grave mistake had been made and that Esterhazy was the real traitor. An endeavour was made to get rid of Colonel Picquart in Tunis, and he was afterwards imprisoned on the untenable charge of forging a telegram. It was made evident that it was dangerous for any soldier to take up the case of Captain Dreyfus.

Mr. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice-President of the Senate, and a man of unblemished reputation, now took up the case independently, and to stave off troublesome enquiries Major Esterhazy was court-martialled. His trial was a farce, and he was acquitted, for, as the *New York Herald* puts it, "the experts in handwriting swore that the *bordereau* was apparently in the handwriting of Major Esterhazy, but that this resemblance was due to the fact that it had been traced by the real criminal from the Major's writing. The evidence was, of course, in flagrant contradiction with that of the experts in the Dreyfus court-martial."

This was too much for M. Zola, and he published in the *Aurore* an open letter impugning the General Staff, headed "*J'Accuse*." For this he was tried and sentenced to a heavy fine and a year's imprisonment; but the question continued to be discussed, and in the Chamber M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, said he held in his hands three documents which proved the guilt of Dreyfus. The next day Col. Picquart boldly asserted that of these three documents, two had nothing to do with Dreyfus and the third was a forgery. Confronted with M. Cavaignac, Colonel Henry confessed to the forgery, was arrested, and found dead in his cell with his throat cut. It was this which made revision inevitable, and after a long examination the judges of the Court of Appeal, over forty in number, unanimously annulled the court-martial which condemned Dreyfus, and granted him a fresh trial by a military court at Rennes. For this Dreyfus was brought back from his prison. What sort of fresh evidence was brought against him we have seen. Of his seven judges, two found him innocent and five guilty with extenuating circumstances, and they have all, we are told, petitioned

that he may be spared the ignominy of public degradation. This is what a French officer may expect if he is a Jew and offends the General Staff. We have given, of course, the barest outline of the case; and, disheartening as the result of this second trial is, we have still faith in the French love of justice. So far as is publicly known not a single piece of evidence that would be received as such in a Court of Justice has been produced to justify the condemnation of Dreyfus. We know in England how impossible it is to make amateur Courts of any kind understand what is and what is not evidence, to what they may and to what they may not give weight.

Reviews.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH OF AUG.

It was on the 11th of August that the *Times* published, at the head of its "Latest Intelligence" page, the following communication:—

ESTERHAZY AND HENRY.

We are in a position to state that, in addition to the communications of slight value enumerated in the *bordereau*, more than 160 documents of considerable importance were furnished to the German military attaché, Colonel Schwarzkoppen, at various times by Esterhazy, acting as intermediary for and accomplice of Henry. One of these documents contained detailed information relative to the general plan of mobilisation for the French army. The proceeds of this traffic were divided between Esterhazy and Henry. In Parisian diplomatic circles the latter was known to be the real traitor several months before his arrest and suicide; and, besides the Power most directly concerned—namely, Germany—more than one European Government received information to this effect early in 1898.

It is certain that the *Times* does not make a positive statement like this at random, and that it must have had very good authority for it. In a leading article in the same issue the *Times* says:—

While the tribunal which is to judge Captain Dreyfus continues its secret session time must, indeed, be passing very slowly, as our Paris correspondent suggests, for those who have now been fighting for two years to establish the innocence of a man unjustly condemned, and who feel that the hour is at hand when General Mercier is to fire his last cartridge. The value of that last cartridge, of that secret dossier so laboriously and mysteriously pieced together by the office over which Colonel Henry presided, is sufficiently indicated by the important piece of information we are enabled to publish this morning. The legend of the misguided, but honest, officer who committed a forgery and drew down dishonour upon himself in order to save, as he thought, the honour of the army he loved could only appeal to the eminent Academicians and others who composed the league "*de la Patrie Française*." To all thoughtful students of that complex plot whose threads have been so slowly and painfully unravelled it had long been clear that only a guilty motive could underlie the desperate efforts made to stifle all attempts to bring the truth to light. Yet, looking back at the whole terrible story, it is hard to imagine anything in the whole of romance to equal the sequence of events by which the traitor who had been betraying the most vital interests of his country to a foreign Power should, after contriving to fix suspicion on an innocent man, and after securing that innocent man's conviction by the eloquence of his denunciation, be the very man to be selected as head of the secret intelligence department in order to

crush the endeavours that were beginning to be made to discover the truth. But, given the motive which made the upholding of Dreyfus' condemnation and Esterhazy's safety a matter of life and death to Henry himself, the question still arises, What gave this half-educated man such a power over his superiors that they were impelled not only to lend the sanction of their high authority, but to devote their whole activities, their eloquence, their plighted word of honour to the task of aiding him in his evil struggle against the light? Is it possible that without confederates whose word could carry yet greater influence than his own Henry could have imposed on the simplicity of the whole General Staff? One thing alone seems clear, that the acquittal of the unhappy victim of perhaps the foulest plot ever devised by man will but close one chapter in the story of the terrible internal conflict which France has had to undergo.

We have no room to follow the full report of the trial at Rennes given by the *Times*, but we may note that one of the solutions of the difficulty proposed when the trial began was that Dreyfus should be found guilty and pardoned by the Cabinet, and this, it was hoped, would allow the affair to pass into oblivion.

How the Dreyfus affair and the Transvaal have thrown China into the shade at home is shown by the fact that in the summary of the parliamentary session in the *Times* the China question is disposed of in the following succinct paragraph:—

The Chinese problem was frequently touched upon in debate, and a somewhat important conversation took place on the Foreign Office Vote, when Lord Charles Beresford assailed the policy of "spheres of influence" and Mr. Brodick renewed his pledge that the rights of this country in the Yangtze Valley would be upheld.

We have already referred to the telegram sent home by Dr. Morrison from Peking on the 7th ult., which appeared in the *Times* of the following day. The full text of it is as follows:—

The large increase in the Customs revenue, equivalent to £320,000 for the half-year, brings into prominence the fact that not one of the many important concessions obtained during the past two years has yet contributed one dollar to the Imperial Treasury, though the Chinese were influenced to grant these concessions by representations that the result would be an appreciable increase in the revenue. No sign has yet been given that any railway or mining syndicate contemplates commencing practical work in China during the near future. An explanation can be found in the growing want of confidence in the support of the British Government, but other reasons also contribute.

The British Chinese Corporation obtained a contract, with clearly defined conditions, to finance the Newchwang railway mainly because it was a British undertaking and might therefore, with British Government support, be expected to act as a buffer to the Russian railway advance. Their subsequent action in authorising Mr. Keswick, the chairman, to write the letter numbered 124 in the Parliamentary paper, China, No. 2 (1899), whereby the corporation, without consulting the Chinese, the other parties to the contract, approve material alterations in the contract giving Russia an opportunity to claim the right to extend the Trans-Manchurian railways which they so promptly seized, is regarded by the better class of Chinese as an act wholly unjustifiable, making further negotiations elsewhere difficult because of the evident absence of finality of any contract.

As to all the other vaunted British concessions published in dispatch No. 459 in the China Blue-book, No. 1, 1899, not a sod has yet been turned on any railway, nor has a foot been sunk in any mine. The Peking Syndicate, despite the long time since their concession was ratified, have not yet commenced any practical work whatever; all they have done is to make a hurried survey. Instead of beginning mining operations, establishing ironworks, boring for petroleum, and using the ample existing communications, which might easily be made available, they are pressing for other concessions in other

provinces, including a railway half-way across China to Chengtufu, in Széchuan; and, when urged to state when they proposed to begin the semblance of work, they notified the British Legation that they would not commence operations unless they first obtained a concession to build a railway 450 miles in length from Houan to Nanking in order to carry coal and other mining produce to the Yangtze from mines which they have not yet attempted to open. Their recent actions tend to increase the Chinese fear that the syndicate was created rather for financial operations in London than to develop in accordance with the published pronouncement the wonderful mineral resources of Shansi and Honan.

Regarding Mr. Fritchard Morgan's Széchuan mining contract, it is announced that a preliminary survey to determine the locality of the mines will shortly begin from Chungking.

Finally, the most important concession opening the inland waters to steam navigation is still a dead letter owing to the impossible regulations.

In a leading article in the *Times* of the 12th ult. there is an allusion to the news telegraphed out by Reuter that every inhabitant of the Transvaal was to be liable to be called out for service in the event of war. The *Times* says:—

It is not unimportant to observe that another threat which appeared to be foreshadowed, only the other day, by the Raad, when it empowered the President to proclaim martial law, and, thereupon, to insist that every inhabitant without distinction should serve in defence of the State, has been prudently disavowed by the State Secretary at Pretoria. "The Government," Mr. Reitz says, "would never think of asking a man to fight against his own country," and he adds, very truly, that this would be "bad tactics for us." But it is evident he will have to go further, and to admit the claim of Uitlanders who are not British subjects to be exempted from compulsory service in the event of war. The protests of the German Consul and of the French Vice-Consul at Johannesburg cannot be safely ignored. On the whole, the Boer leaders may come to see, at last, that the easiest way out of the difficulty their perverse obstinacy has created is to grant the Uitlanders, without distinction, such a substantial and immediate measure of representation as will enable them to safeguard their own rights and liberties. This is what Sir Alfred Milner has suggested and the Imperial Government has demanded, and, if it is conceded, further interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal will, we hope, become unnecessary. But delays are proverbially dangerous and there has been too long a period of suspense, with serious loss to workmen and traders as well as to mining capitalists, and with constant peril, as was pointed out in the Speech from the Throne at the close of the Session, to the peace of South Africa.

On this subject of the Transvaal Crisis the *Globe* writes on the 7th ult.:—

Entirely apart from what he may gather from the dispatches of her Government and the statements of her accredited agents, the mind of England is being swiftly and steadily developed before Mr. Krüger in a fashion which we cannot suppose he will misunderstand. The Government are quietly preparing for all eventualities, and the movements of troops, of which the significance cannot be mistaken, go on without intermission during the period of waiting for his reply. To-day there is intelligence of regiments ordered for the Cape, and of others now in the Colony being moved to within striking distance of the Transvaal frontier. Besides this, the appurtenances necessary for an army of forty thousand men, together with drafts of the Army Field Service Corps and adequate supplies, have been quietly collected at Pietermaritzburg, while the Imperial Government, by buying up all the grain and flour there and in Durban, have already forestalled any purchases of that kind which General Joubert may have in contemplation. It may be in Mr. Krüger's mind to turn the proposal for a Joint Inquiry, which Mr. Chamberlain made to him, as the last friendly offer, after which there remains nothing but the stern dilemma of an ultimatum, into an instru-

ment of delay. The steady gathering of the legions should teach him, obstinate and daring as he is, how desperate any such use of his present opportunity will assuredly be. We shall not brook procrastination and delay. We have borne them too long, and that we intend now to have a plain answer to a plain question he should surely know. If he will not recognise the fact that he has been treated with unexampled forbearance, that we have stretched patience almost to the limit where it becomes weakness, nothing but a natural disinclination, which he, perhaps, cannot understand, to coerce a smaller State, has kept us back hitherto, but that now the end has been reached, we cannot help it. We have done all we could to make him understand, and, if he will not, upon his head be the terrible consequences.

From the same paper we take the two following two notes on Russian matters. They are both important:—

There was some surprise in the diplomatic world when it became known that the Czar had appointed a Minister at the Court of Bangkok. Russia has absolutely no interests, whether political or commercial, in Siam, nor is there a single Russian subject in the kingdom. It was naturally suspected, therefore, that the real purpose of this odd appointment was to give aid to French diplomacy in thwarting British influence, and this conjecture now appears to have hit the mark. The *Depeche Coloniale* gives the full text of an agreement, outlining a formal treaty to be hereafter executed by which Russia and Siam accord to one another the "most favoured nation" treatment in "jurisdiction, commerce, and navigation." A new and disturbing factor is thus introduced into Siamese politics, and it may be taken for granted that the Czar's representative will invariably side with the French whenever the latter vexes the soul of King Chulalongkorn by aggressive bullying. That excellent monarch only desires to be left alone, to carry out the administrative and economical reforms which he has taken in hand. But there is very little chance of that desire being fulfilled, now that France can make sure of Russian backing in "pin-pricking" England at every twist and turn. The agreement states that although the treaty will be drawn up in Russian, Siamese, and French, it is the last version alone which will be regarded as "official and legal in all respects." King Chulalongkorn had better see to it that the French text corresponds with the Siamese.

If the St. Petersburg Press speaks from official inspiration, the Russian Government must already regard Asiatic Turkey as a second Manchuria. The *Noroe Premya* has the impudence, as our St. Petersburg correspondent shows, to warn off all other Powers, especially in connection with railway construction from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, on the pretence that the whole country has been mortgaged to Russia for payment of the Turkish war indemnity. If this preposterous claim were admitted, not only the development of Asia Minor but the opening of another short cut to the East might be delayed until the end of next century. Russia has so many ambitious and costly projects on hand at present that her nearly bankrupt treasury could not meet any fresh drain, and especially one of such magnitude as that in question. The policy of her Government is, therefore, to preserve Asia Minor as a *tabula rasa* on which the Russian pen can write as it pleases hereafter. It is a cool project, truly, but the success which has attended similar Russian endeavours in the Far East will not, we undertake to predict, meet with repetition. There is no more strenuous upholder of the balance of power in the West than Lord Salisbury, and as that would be upset were Asia Minor allowed to become a Russian sphere of influence, he may be safely trusted to enter a stern "non possumus" to this insolent pretension. There is all the more reason for prompt and decisive action in the information supplied by our correspondent respecting the renewed activity of Russian aggressiveness in Persia. A military road is to be constructed at once from Resht, on the Caspian, to Teheran, and when this is finished, it will be the easiest thing in the world to treat the Shah as a vassal of the Czar. In short, there is strong evidence of a design to appropriate both Asia Minor and

Persia as soon as financial ease admits of its being accomplished.

The following Money Market note is from the *Economist* of the 12th ultimo:—

There was great diversity of opinion during the early part of the week as to the probability of an advance of the Bank rate. At their meeting, however, the directors decided to make no alteration, and in that decision they were right. The present level of rates has proved sufficient to attract gold in considerable quantities from abroad. For the past week the influx amounted to £948,000, and although, owing to the expansion of the internal circulation of gold coin, the net addition to the Bank's stock of the metal was only £303,000, yet we know that this internal movement is for the most part only that which always takes place at this holiday season, and that before long much of the coin that has gone into circulation will find its way back to the Bank. So long, therefore, as the current of gold from abroad flows in as strongly as it has been doing, the Bank, although it cannot relax its endeavours to maintain its control over the market, is under no necessity to raise its rate, and, of course, any unnecessary enhancement of the value of money is a thing to be avoided. If, as is not improbable, we should be called upon to ship gold to the United States, the Bank would be compelled to take further steps to protect its stock of the metal. But for the time being the 3½ per cent Bank rate is proving sufficient for its purpose, especially as outside rates are even higher. 3½ to 3½ per cent being the charge for best three months' paper.

The *Economist* of the 5th ultimo opens with an excellent article on "The Debates on the Transvaal," and it is explained that it was clearly shown that the Transvaal is not independent; that the Boers promised when the Convention was signed that British and Dutch residents in the Transvaal should be placed on terms of equality; and that this promise has been broken, the British having been treated ever since as a "subjugated" people. Lord Salisbury pointed out that the Conventions are not treaties but declarations by the Queen granting autonomy to a portion of her subjects, and will not be renewed unless the Boers grant our demands. The *Economist* approved the proposal to appoint a Commission:—

It gives the reasonable party among the Dutch at the Cape, in the Orange Free State, and in the Transvaal itself, time to exert their weighty influence, and either persuade or coerce the obstinate Dopper minority whom Mr. Krüger represents. If the Commission makes it clear that the British demands have been granted, then all ground for immediate quarrel will have been removed, while if it shows the contrary, the Boers will gain the opportunity, very soothing to their natural pride, of making the further concessions required in the shape of a Declaratory Act, explaining and enlarging the provisions of the very obscure statute they have already passed. Time is secured to them and full opportunity of reflection, and it is difficult to doubt that with these advantages they will be able at last to compel themselves to yield. They know, they must know, that if the British are united they are overmatched, and the debates of Friday week will convince them, if they understand politics at all, that, to the extent of demanding proper treatment for foreign residents in the Transvaal, the British are united. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman desires to start for the goal later than Lord Salisbury, and even in his annoyance cries out "false start," but both are determined to arrive. The Boers may keep their country, but they must give up the luxury of treating Englishmen more numerous than themselves as a crowd *peñible et corréable à miséricorde*.

The *Economist* takes M. Delcassé's visit to St. Petersburg as an indication of the change that has come over the European situation. The Russo-French Alliance and the Triple Alliance both show signs of dissolving:—

The signs of the crumbling have been manifold. First came the singular visit of the Austrian Emperor to St. Petersburg to arrange, it was supposed, for joint action, or at least

for a common understanding as to what should be done when the time for action should arise in the Balkan Peninsula. That showed that in one important storm centre the well-defined confrontation did not exist. Then, after the project of M. Faure's visit to St Petersburg had been advertised for months all over Europe, the German Emperor suddenly forestalled M. Faure, took the wind out of his sails and made the most ostentatious professions of friendship for Russia, recalling the policy of his grandfather and of Bismarck, and the days of the *Dreikaiserbund*. The Fashoda affair last year showed that Russia had no intention of rendering substantial aid to France in so far as her African Empire was concerned. And now, finally, some complimentary words of the German Kaiser to President Loubet and to some French marines is thought to indicate a desire on the part of Germany to draw near to France, and so to make a Franco-German combination take the place of the weakened understanding between France and Russia. If this hypothesis has any foundation in fact, we might infer that M. Delcassé has gone to St Petersburg to sound the Russian Government, to ask what its intentions really are, to discover if it really means to honour the blank cheque which it is supposed to have given France. It is evident that France needs, or think she needs, an alliance, in view of the many complications in which she is involved. Who is to be the ally, and what is the price to be paid? And it may be that it is in order to elucidate this great problem that M. Delcassé has taken his journey to St Petersburg. If so our impression is that in the distrustful state of Europe nothing of a clear and definite character will result from the visit. But we do not know, and we do not believe in political prediction unless based on exact and thorough knowledge.

The first leading article in the *Economist* of the 12th ultimo is on "Redistribution," and we note that it is proposed that the number of members in the Commons should be reduced to 400 or at the most 500. In an article on "The Session," the *Economist* says that the Government has undoubtedly lost ground, mainly in consequence of its financial policy. It was bad policy to suspend the Sinking Fund, and to make "doles" out of the public treasury and derived from general taxation to special "interests." The Opposition gained during the session, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman "is certainly a far more diligent and reliable leader than Lord Rosebery proved himself to be." We learn that the Trade and Navigation Returns for July were in every respect satisfactory, there being increases of over £4,000,000 in imports, and over £3,000,000 in exports, as compared with July 1898.

The *Investors' Review* of the 5th ultimo opens with an article on the Indian Budget, and Mr. Wilson insists very strongly on the danger of the extravagance of the Indian Government:—

Ten years ago the burdens of India, as expressed by the drawings of bills by the Secretary of State in London on the Indian Treasuries, were thought oppressive at £15,000,000. Twenty to thirty years ago the drawings fluctuated between £8,000,000 and £12,000,000, and were then heavy enough. In spite of the warning given by the steady fall in exchange, extravagance has gone on unabated until, within a year from now, the drawings of the Secretary of State must exceed £20,000,000 per annum, when the full weight of the obligations are allowed to rest upon the revenue. That seldom happens, and need not inevitably happen any year as long as India can borrow, but should any influence come into play calculated to force the Simla Government to keep out of the London market as a borrower for a period of two years, then we shall perhaps begin to know what the "development and progress" of the peninsula at high-pressure speed with borrowed money means, and what the preposterous extravagance of the military faction is threatening to do in the way of destroying the stability of our rule in that far-off land, whose poverty is so acute that even an optimist like Sir James Westland emphasises it at the beginning of his story; emphasises and heeds not.

There is an article on "The Foreign Commerce of the United States," in which it is pointed out that we should devote some earnest attention to the rapid increase of the export trade of the United States and its future effect on our own trade. Mr. Wilson writes in a very hopeless strain about the Transvaal trouble, and he distinctly suggests that the Cabinet is anxious to regain by a successful war the popularity it has lost by the manner in which it has divided the plunder of office. "We cling to hope, but have little faith. Even Lord Salisbury appears to have failed us."

We take the two following notes from the *Saturday Review* of the 12th ult.:—

Not so secret is the famous *dossier* of the Ministry of War after all; quite seventy pairs of eyes have seen it. It has been examined by seven successive Ministers of War and by the forty-nine judges of the *Cour de Cassation*; as we write the *Conseil de Guerre*, *Maitres Labori* and *l'émange*, and others, are studying it. Once it was thin; now it is swollen—and garnished, we are assured, with many a dark secret. War would be declared were its contents to be made public; hence the *huis clos*. But it is not fear of war that makes the *Conseil de Guerre* examine it in private—for, as M. Cornely argues, what sovereign would be mad enough to march on France merely on account of the publication of a document that proves him to be guilty of employing spies, when France, and other countries, also employ them? The fact is that the *dossier* is worthless, stocked with forgeries perhaps; and that the *Etat Major* dreads the outburst of indignation that would set in immediately after its appearance. The army might also rise and chastise these chiefs who have condemned an innocent man and who, in another case, might condemn again.

Among other indications of the direction in which the under-current of things political is tending at the present moment in Russia is the announcement that the word "autocratic" has been blotted out from the prayer used in the Russo-Greek Church for the Czar and Imperial Family. The elimination would seem to point to a desire to be released from some of an "autocrat's" burdens. Significant, too, is the fact, that in the same prayer the Czarina's name has been placed before that of the Empress Dowager, instead of following it as it has hitherto done. To those who know how closely interwoven are the affairs of Church and State in Russia, these details will indicate another of the Czar's attempts towards a better state of things. It is no secret that his life is not a particularly happy one. The Empress Dowager is distinctly reactionary in her views. She favours the repressive measures of the Ministers, and objects to her daughter-in-law. The Czar thus finds himself on a very shaky seat. A re-incarnation of Peter the Great, though with different ideals, would be necessary to oppose the power of the Ministers and carry out desired reforms. It is not unlikely that the Czar, if left alone, would abdicate, but no one can foretell what the result of constant pressure may be—pressure that weighs as heavily upon the Czarina as upon himself, for she has incurred the dislike of the entire military set.

The following paragraph is from an article on the recent naval manoeuvres:—

It cannot be said that any very valuable lessons have been learnt from the naval manoeuvres of 1899. They have confirmed what has been often asserted—the difficulty of finding vessels at sea unless their exact position is known; and the old law that the only way to frustrate the operations of an enemy at sea is to get in touch with him at once. Fleets may be revolutionised in armament and method of propulsion, but the principles of naval warfare established by centuries of application remain unchanged, and we often see them exemplified in these annual exercises which give useful practice to all concerned.

The *Saturday* has an article on the "Approach of the Plague," pointing out that the dangers of its getting a foothold in Europe have been lessened enormously in modern times, and closing with the following paragraph:—

The modern facilities for rapid travel are so great and so enormously used that probably it would now be much more easy for plague to enter the country directly by means of infected human beings. The cumbrous old methods of quarantine are impossible without a dislocation of trade and public convenience that almost no danger of invasion would justify. Fortunately, from what has been said already, it will be seen that the danger from a few intruding cases is now much less, as our big towns are no longer filled with natural culture beds for the microbes. If the danger becomes greater, it will probably be found sufficient to examine passengers and crew on arrival in all cases where there is likely to be special chance of the entrance of the disease, and to make the persons report themselves to the local authorities on arrival at their ultimate destination. Apart from that, the ordinary regulations for the management of infectious diseases, put in practice with an unusual vigilance, will probably be ample to deal with a visitation of plague should such unfortunately occur.

We take the following note from the *London Letter* of the 11th ultimo:—

That Russia should have lost no time in endeavouring to crush the alleged Chinese-Japanese *rapprochement* was only to be expected. Japanese influence in Peking is the very last ingredient that the authorities in St. Petersburg wish to find in Far Eastern politics. Of an actual practical working alliance between Japan and China just yet there is not much likelihood, because Japan will not rush blindly into an alliance with a country that has no power to fulfil her contracts. From the other side we have the pressure which Russia is bringing in Peking to prevent the Chinese coming to an understanding with Japan, to which pressure will be added that of Russia's dupe—France. There are other countries who look more or less askance at an alliance between the Chinese and Japanese, for the Emperor William's well-advertised "yellow" terror picture has attracted the notice of sensationalists. Even in Great Britain some papers have taken the point of view that such an alliance would be a great calamity, and the *Spectator* predicts that if China became imbued with Japanese notions of progress and civilisation it would be a lock-out for the rest of the world. This may be so in the far, the very far off, future; but in England we profess to wish for the civilisation of China, and we acknowledge ourselves incompetent to effect that civilisation. We profess to wish to check Russian aggression in China, and we do not attempt to take steps to check it. Under the circumstances we should welcome the assistance of the only other country which seems at all anxious to take up the cudgels. When we refer to the Russians as white people and to the Japanese as yellow, we should bear in mind that the Asiatic Russians are as yellow as the Japanese and far less civilised; that Russia to-day is no more open to the foreigner than was Japan before her new treaties came into force; and that were Japanese influence to preponderate at Peking our chances of trade and fair play would be far greater than if Russia were to be all powerful there.

Cricketers will find a fruitful subject for discussion in the article in the *London Letter* on "Cricket by Compartments: How to Prevent Drawn Matches."

We take the two following notes from the *Spectator* of the 5th ultimo:—

M. Déroulède on Sunday delivered another speech in which he propounded the monstrous doctrine that the burden of proof against Dreyfus did not lie with his accusers. He must prove, completely, his innocence, not they his guilt. The reason is that it is not he only who is now upon trial, but France herself, who "must bear the penalty of the crime committed by her Generals and Ministers." "Her hands," if the accused is innocent, "must be bound with the cord of infamy, and she must follow barefoot, with the halter about her neck, the caparisoned horse of Captain Dreyfus." "Demonstrate to us that he is worthy to remount it, or else let him return to the devil from whom he comes." All this reads to Englishmen like raving, but the speech was enthusiastically applauded, and may gravely impress the officers who are to sit in judgment at Rennes.

M. Déroulède, in fact, expects to make them believe that if they pass a verdict of acquittal on the prisoner they pass a verdict of guilty upon France, and thus to rouse against the accused the passion of their patriotism. It is a shameful device, but until the trial is over there will always remain a doubt whether it may not succeed. A good deal, in truth, is asked of the officers at Rennes, who will have to decide straight in the teeth of their own superiors, of the French Catholic world, and of two-thirds of the whole population. But that General de Galliffet is Minister of War they would not do it.

More letters have been published this week about the Dreyfus case. One is a letter from the late Colonel Sandherr advising the editor of the *Echo de l'Armée* not to assume his confession, for it was never made. What Dreyfus said was that Major du Paty de Clam had reported to him an explanation of his offence suggested by the Minister of War. By giving the words as his own, and not as a quotation, he was adroitly made to appear to confess. The other letters are from Dreyfus himself to the Senate and the Chamber and President Faure, written in 1898, in which he asserted his innocence most energetically, described his sufferings, and prayed for full investigation. M. Méline, then Premier, did not deliver the letters to the Senate and Chamber, and that to M. Faure was never finished or sent. The earnest denials of the convict are of course no proof of innocence, but they are proofs so far as they go, that he never confessed his guilt. In another letter to the Governor of Guiana Dreyfus remonstrates against the order to place him in irons when he had complied with every regulation, and suggests with an irony which has curious literary finish that if he is to die, he would greatly prefer a quicker death. The Dreyfus case is the most pathetic of stories, but differs from other true stories in this, that there are always surprises in it, as if a dramatist were arranging the scenes.

In its first leading article the *Spectator* points out to President Krüger the opportunity he has to show himself a true statesman by advising his Boers to yield to the inevitable. The *Spectator* commends very highly Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's little book on "British Policy in South Africa," which should be read by all who take an interest in the question. In an article on "Germany and France" Mr. Spec says that he does not believe that Great Britain is in serious danger from a European coalition. There is an excellent article on the value of diplomacy as exemplified in the splendid career of Sir Julian Pauncefote, and an interesting small-type one on "The Dying of Death."

Libbouchere's leading article in *Truth* is headed "Doles for Pauper Colonies," and it is another indictment of the Government's dealing with finance. The *World's* leading article is headed "Parliamentary Retrospect," and it finds that the Government's weakness is due to Lord Salisbury's trying to be both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. The *Westminster Budget* has some charming studies by Mortimer Menpes and a number of amusing caricatures of W. G. Grace, with many other illustrations. The *St. James's Budget* is full of Dreyfus pictures and others. Sir John Tenniel is not up to the mark in *Punch* this week, but Linley Sambourne's cartoon of actor-manager de Stael at the Theatre Royal, Hague, is quietly amusing.

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(3) alt. 21my-900 247 22nd May, 1899.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

The Naval Annual, 1899. Edited by T. A. Brassey. Portsmouth: Griffin & Co. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

II.

For next year's shipbuilding programme, it is at present proposed to lay down in the dockyards: 2 battleships, 2 armoured first-class cruisers, 3 smaller cruisers, 2 sloops of a design not yet decided, but probably like the *Algerine* and *Phœnix*. There will also be about the usual amount given out on contract.

In Naval Ordnance, the manufacture of guns has progressed satisfactorily, and the production keeps pace well with the requirements of the fleet. The design of a newer and more powerful 12-in. breech-loading wire gun, mark IX, has been approved, and the first gun delivered from Woolwich for trial. These are the guns to arm the *Formidable* class. A new design for a 9.2-in. b.l. wire gun has also been approved of; they are intended for the *Cressy* and *Drake* classes. The supply of the magazine rifle to the whole of the naval service has been completed. There has been a good supply of ammunition by the trade and ordnance factories, and much larger quantities can be delivered if wanted. Cordite has been generally issued for the quick-firing guns, and as the trials in the heavy guns have been successful it will now be supplied to them. Improved types of projectiles are being tried and the earlier patterns of torpedoes are being replaced by modern ones.

Considerable dockyard and harbour works are being carried on at Chatham, Portsmouth, Dover, Pembroke, Devonport, Keyham, Gibraltar, and Malta. At Weihaiwei it is proposed to begin the establishment of a Naval depot, and dredging operations have already been commenced. At Hongkong, Sharp's buildings have been acquired and the War Office has transferred the North Barracks to the Admiralty. The area of the dockyard and the water frontage has thus been doubled. The Admiralty are now doing the work, but contracts will soon be concluded for the principal parts.

The usual diagram of new construction given at the end of the Estimates shows graphically the expenditure for the last twenty-eight years rising and falling, but generally with a strong upward tendency, from £800,000 in 1872 to over £9,200,000 for this naval year. Making every allowance for the increase of other navies, if this expenditure is necessary now, Great Britain must have been very weak and open to attack in the seventies. Mr. Goschen proposed to provide in 1898-99 for an expenditure of £24,000,000, over £8,000,000 of which was to be provided for new construction in the form of three battleships, four large and four small cruisers. Mr. Goschen made his statement, as usual, in March; but in June a large shipbuilding programme for the increase of the Russian navy became public, and upon such a form and scale that Mr. Goschen decided that there was no time to lose. In July he brought forward a Supplemental Programme asking for an additional £7,000,000 for the construction of three battleships, four large and three small cruisers; this expenditure to be spread over four years. He spoke very plainly and to the point, making no secret about what he considered to be the necessity for this extra vote, and the money was at once granted. For the year 1898-99, £2,000,000 of this vote was spent, bringing the total for that year's new construction up to £10,000,000; an amount which largely exceeds that of France, Russia, and Germany combined. In the last eleven years the total appropriations for new ships and armaments for the British navy exceeded £60,000,000. These

figures must convey the assurance that the British navy is not falling behind, and its recent reconstruction is principally due to the great engineering and shipbuilding resources of the country. It would not have been possible elsewhere. Private firms have built, alone, half the ships and supplied at the same time the five Government yards with all the machinery and material they required.

The *Progress of Foreign Navies*, was written for years by that able authority M. Weyl, who this year declines to do so on account of the feeling that was shown in England towards France over the Fashoda incident. He was at all times a careful writer, and a strictly conscientious critic, besides being a very clever man. The editor hopes that, as there exists now a more friendly feeling between the two countries, next year he may again prevail upon M. Weyl to take charge of this chapter, which this year the editor has had to write himself. The opinions of an independent foreign expert like this one are worth studying, and it is a pity we cannot do so this year.

Lord Brassey writes that the efforts made during the last ten years to place the navy in a fit state to protect the great interests involved have not been without practical result. "For the first time in my memory," said Admiral Sir Noel Salmon at the city banquet to Lord Kitchener, "the nation has been brought face to face with the prospect of a war, without suffering from a war scare. This is due to the able administrators we have at our backs." He also quotes an opinion recently delivered by M. Clémenceau, the leader of advanced politics in the French Assembly, that England was now decidedly the arbiter of all contests upon the sea, the scales being certain to deflect to the side upon which she will bring the strength of her fleet, her manufacturing resources, and her credit. Any attempt by France to meet her fleets in line of battle would be vain, the only successful policy would be to attack her commerce. But this would be sure to injure other Powers, and especially the United States who would not tamely accept it. Another opinion given is that of Rear-Admiral Dupont, a distinguished French naval officer: "England can now put into line thirty-four battleships of from 9,000 to 15,000 tons, fifty-two large cruisers, and a very large number of smaller vessels, among which should be noted a numerous flotilla of very rapid destroyers. Besides these vessels twenty older battleships, for the most part remodelled, may be reckoned as a solid reserve to this already formidable force. What have we to set against this array? Sixteen new battleships, eight good coast defence vessels, about ten old battleships of mediocre value, and twenty-three modern cruisers. Reckoning on both sides the vessels that are of no use for service, and taking into account breakdowns and accidents, we may say on the whole that the strength of our navy is between a third and a half of that of the English navy. The qualities of similar vessels in both navies is about the same. The English vessels have in general a look of greater strength, they can go greater distances and their tonnage is greater, which enables them to be better armed and equipped. Their guns are well placed but less powerful at an equal calibre. The speed is usually inferior to ours, and can be less easily kept up, in spite of the nominal figures to be found in the numerous lists published in both countries. In a word, the value of similar types is approximately the same, but we remain in the presence of a crushing numerical superiority. The staff is as good on one side of the channel as the other. The training of our officers and men is as good as possible, having been for years the object of constant attention. It may, therefore, be affirmed, and I think without misplaced

boasting, that any single French vessel may stand comparison with any similar English one. If we now examine the facilities for mobilisation we find that these are favoured in England by the existence of an inexhaustible maritime population, the best elements of which are yearly trained in vessels stationed in commercial ports. Our naval reserve will give us the requisite number of men, but under less good conditions, and our recruiting of the engine-room complement will remain inferior. Lastly, the concentration and victualling of the English forces is comparatively easy; whereas in France it will be less prompt and less certain on account of our geographical position between two seas, separated by the Iberian Peninsula. And in this respect our inferiority is increased by the inadequate preparations of stations outside Europe. While England is strongly posted at the outlets of all the great maritime lines of the globe, we are reduced to utilising a few indifferently placed positions."

Lord Brassey regards the financial resources of the British Empire as practically inexhaustible. The mother country, unaided by contributions from the outlying parts of the empire, is able to raise without effort £106,000,000. To protect our vast trade and communications across the ocean we bear the weight of an enormous expenditure. France spends upon her army and navy £36,387,000, Germany £35,226,000, Russia £38,569,000, and England £42,997,000. But the populations under the British flag that we have undertaken to defend are three times those of France, Russia, and Germany combined. We spend less on defence per square mile than any other power. But the actual amount spent upon armies does not show the proper cost of the different national defences. In the large standing armies of the Continent it is difficult to estimate the enormous loss that must accrue from the thousands of men taken away in the prime of life from profitable employment.

It is with the most profound satisfaction that Lord Brassey regards the ample fulfilment of his hopes as to our relations with kith and kin in America. By a spontaneous sentiment strongly felt on both sides of the Atlantic, and by the unanimous voice of two great bodies of the English-speaking peoples, there is now a better understanding between them than has ever before prevailed in this century. The Anglo-Saxon is winning the race in the struggle for life, by his fixed resolve to maintain law and order, and to see justice done wherever he undertakes to rule. And at no former period has the sentiment of loyalty to the Throne, the symbol of the unity of a great people, been so firmly rooted in the hearts of every British subject. "The blood tie that binds them is lighter than gossamer but stronger than steel."

In Lord Brassey's opinion we have no right to quarrel with Russia; and he quotes Sir George Clarke's foolish book (*Russia's Sea Power*) that Russia has not occupied a single square yard of territory which is now, or ever has been desired by Great Britain. He does not tell us that Russia has taken up enormous territories, in which she can only act the part of the dog in the manger; her people having neither the capital nor the ability to make any adequate use of these lands, nor will she permit others to do so. She has far more territory than she can ever make use of, and yet she is continually taking more. The dispute is not between Russia and England alone; there are other Powers interested. The question is really between high and partial civilisation, which one of these days will have to be settled—if the Russian Government does not go to pieces in the meantime.

III.

In France ministerial instability has acted, as usual, against the interests of the navy. The Fashoda event caused a partial mobilisation, and M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, visited all the naval ports. The six old battleships *Formidable*, *Amiral Baudin*, *Amiral Duperré*, *Dévastation*, *Courbet*, and *Redoutable* have been changed from the Mediterranean to the Channel, and their places taken by the modern coast defence ships, *Amiral Tréhouart*, *Bouvet*, *Jemmapes*, *Valmy*, and *Catinan*. Four battleships have been completed during the year, with some smaller vessels, and several destroyers, most of them failures in speed. The *D'Entrecasteaux*, 8,114 tons, 13,500 i.h.p., 14 guns, 19 knots, has been completed and commissioned for a new flagship in the Far East. She is a smart-looking twin-screw, first-class cruiser, with three funnels and two pole masts. She has one 24 c.m. gun mounted in a turret forward and a similar one aft, and four 14 c.m. guns in overhung casemated sponsons, on each side, also four similar guns mounted with screens only, on the upper deck. She is to be the flagship of Rear-Admiral Courjoles, and it is intended to reduce the squadron out here to a division. Two fine second-class cruisers, with Far Eastern names, the *Prolet* and *Catinat*, 4,055 tons, 9,300 i.h.p., 14 guns, 19 knots, have passed most satisfactory trials. They are teak sheathed and coppered and will most likely find their way to this station. The commerce destroyer *Châteaurenault*, 8,018 tons, 23,000 i.h.p., 8 guns, 23 knots, has been launched at La Seyne. She has three propellers and is in every other way exactly the same as the *Guichen*. With 2,100-ton bunkers she is expected to have a 7,500 mile radius at 12 knots. They have been built to resemble a mail steamer, but their appearance is such that they will be almost instantly recognised when sighted. All naval constructors generally have been taking great interest in the *Jeanne d'Arc*, 11,270 tons, 28,000 i.h.p., 22 guns, 23 knots. She was laid down at Toulon in 1895 and has just been launched. The novelty in her design is that she is protected by two armoured decks connected by vertical side armour from 6 in. to 3 in. thick over all her vital parts and gun positions. She carries two 20 c.m. guns in turrets on each side of the ship and eight 14 c.m. guns in demi-casemates—that is, armoured on the external face only. She will also have a large number of smaller pieces with screen mountings only. She will be fitted with three propellers, and with 2,200-ton bunkers, and working her centre engine only, a coal endurance is expected of 13,700 miles at 12 knots, or about the same as the *Châteaurenault*. The rôle proposed for the *Jeanne d'Arc* is that of an advanced guard to a fleet of battleships seeking for and maintaining touch with the enemy. Cruisers of this type are protected from destroyers by their speed, and they should be able to fight a battleship for a short time. Her constructor claims that she is more powerful than any cruiser afloat, and she certainly compares well in speed, armament, and armour with our *Powerfuls* and *Diadems*; but they have a decided advantage in coal endurance. The double-armoured decks combined with side armour, and the turret mountings will be adopted for the next proposed new type of 9,800-ton British cruisers. But the most popular naval event of the year in France has been the trials of the submarine boat *Gustave Zédé* at Salins d'Hyères last January, which created a wave of patriotic enthusiasm, and induced the *Matin* to open a subscription to present a new boat to the nation. At a signal from the *Magenta* the *Zédé* made a few evolutions and then advancing towards the battleship plunged at 550 yards, rose again at 200 yards for a sight, then diving she launched her torpedo which struck the

Magenta under the engines. The mark presented by the *Zédé* when showing her conical at 200 yards just above the water was very small, and it would have been very difficult to hit it. The *Zédé* after passing under the *Magenta* proceeded at once unaided and alone to Toulon and Marseilles. She is just the same as the Spanish *El Perol* class of boat, of which they made not the slightest use during the last war. They are propelled by electricity alone, and have to carry about with them a big load of accumulators, which limits the radius of their field of action. The new *sous-marins* of the naval class will have steam for surface navigation and electricity for attacks, and this will give them a greater range. The French seem to have more or less faith in the success of these boats. Lieutenant Maurice Noir (Mare Landry), writing in the *Monde*, says that these isolated trials do not sound the knell of the battleship, but he believes that the submarine boat will yet be a real factor in naval warfare, and that the moral effect of the fear of its invisible attack will alone keep adversaries at a respectful distance from each other, especially at night. This is a very sober and sensible opinion. If these boats were always to remain what they are to-day, no great account need be taken of them, but the probability is that the submarine boat of five years hence may be a very different machine from what it is now.

We have received the first number of a semi-monthly magazine, called *A Review of the Five Continents* (五洲時事彙報 *Wu-chou Shih-shih Hui-pao*), published in Shanghai and edited by two Japanese and two Chinese scholars of well-known literary merit. The magazine declares itself to be an advocate of Reform and of a closer union of sympathy and friendship between the two principal countries of Eastern Asia, which it sincerely believes will cause much mutual benefit to China and Japan. The letter-press, which fills some sixty pages, is very clear and neat and printed on Chinese paper of superior quality and whiteness. We jot down a few of the subjects with which the magazine deals, to give an idea of the range and scope of information which the editors propose to give their readers. Under the heading of Australia, for instance, the proposed federation of the several colonies is touched upon with the benefits that may be expected for both mother country and colonies. Under France is the all-absorbing subject of the Dreyfus case, from the pen of the Chinese editor, Wen, to be continued in the second number; while for the United States are short notes on the recent increase of the navy and the proposed cutting of the Nicaragua Canal. Under South African items is the Transvaal's rejection of British suzerainty; the penultimate article being a comparative note on the respective revenues of Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and Russia, the whole ending in a historical sketch of the first three Leaders of Reform in Japan and the restoration of the Mikado. This last is a sort of historical novel and is to be published in serial form.

Christian Missions and Social Progress. A Sociological Study of Foreign Missions. By the Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D. In Three Volumes, Vol. II, pp. 486. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, Chicago, Toronto. \$2.50.

The study of the forces and phenomena of social life, from the point of view of society as a whole, under the general name of Sociology, as the years go by occupies a place of increasing importance. The present work, the first volume of which was noticed in these columns more than a year and a half ago, is the first attempt to co-ordinate the enormous available materials bearing upon the influence which Missions,

as such, exert upon the sociology of the lands within which they operate. The treatment is inductive, and consists in a critical examination of the actual condition of non-Christian lands (to which the first volume was mainly devoted), followed in the present one by a detailed exhibition of the inevitable influence upon individual character, public opinion, education, literature, philanthropy, and upon higher conceptions of government of the new forces thus introduced. This is followed by the presentation of direct testimony, both from those engaged in the process of development here described, from natives brought under their influence or cognisant of the results of their work, and from prominent laymen and Government officials. By far the larger part of the volume is devoted to a detailed analysis of the special effects produced by the processes named, beginning with the individual, and working upward and outward, through the family, into society at large. The plan is strictly topical, but the field covered under each subdivision is literally world-wide. Each page bristles with foot-notes which show the extensive range of authorities from which testimony has been gathered, many of them expressly furnished for this work. As an instance of the thoroughness of the treatment may be mentioned Section six, under the third division of the main topic *Contributions to Social Progress*—namely, results of a humane and philanthropic tendency. This sixth sub-section covers fourteen pages and is entirely devoted to the examination of the movement against foot-binding in China. The pioneer Anti-foot-binding Society is said to have been organised at Amoy in 1874, and the gradual spread of interest in the matter is traced in considerable detail down to the more modern period since the late War.

Fit mention is made of the valuable aid given to the movement by the unwearied efforts of many earnest workers. "The efficient organising Secretary, Mrs. Archibald Little, the wife of an English merchant residing in Chungking, is indefatigable in her efforts to extend the usefulness of the society." Mention is made of the leading centres in which this reform has made progress, and there are illustrations of the fine new chapel of the American Methodist Mission in Peking, together with the pupils in the Girls' School, and of Mrs. Killie's school in Ichoufu, in Shantung. In this connection the extraordinary effectiveness of the eighty full-page illustrations in connection with the text deserves special mention, as appealing to the eye far more forcibly than any amount of formal proof could do.

The number of those to whom everything relating to Man has an interest of its own, in a sense undreamed of by the classical Latins, is large and increases steadily. To all such these richly-laden volumes and the final one to follow next year will be welcome as specific exhibitions of what men and women are doing for men and women the world around. Contemplation of such compendious presentations is an admirable antidote to the fluent pessimism of which there is far too much in modern as there was in ancient society. No-one belonging to the Anglo-Teutonic branch of the human race can fail to feel a certain pride that so much has been and is undertaken for the world at large by our great family, and that the results have been so magnificent.

Outports, Etc.

ICHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A BAD HARVEST.

The high hopes which the farmers and, necessarily, all the rest of us with them, have entertained that the autumn crops

would be unusually bountiful seem to be doomed to bitter disappointment. The extraordinary dryness of the rainy season has given opportunity for the multiplication of worms and other insect pests. The worms first attacked the small millet and quickly stripped its leaves taking the grain also where it had not hardened sufficiently to resist the teeth of the invaders. The beans are now being attacked, apparently by a smaller kind of worm and the grasshoppers are said to be bad in the country. The people feel much discouraged and the far-seeing or at any rate the more timorous ones are predicting renewed popular disturbances next winter. The country is certainly in a bad condition to face another famine season. The official distribution of porridge has ceased.

UNEXPECTED HOSPITALITY.

On the 25th instant the three American gentlemen resident here enjoyed a surprising experience. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that they had a surprising experience. They were asked to take breakfast with the notorious Brigadier-General Ma who is stationed here. He has been intensely anti-foreign if reports are at all reliable. The invitation was to witness the parade of his troops of whom there are two hundred and fifty here, and to take a morning meal with him afterwards, in connection with which he desired to have his photograph taken. Unfortunately, just as his guests were starting for the parade-ground in the carts which he kindly sent, the rain came down heavily and the distant bugles announced that the troops were returning to their barracks. However, the feast came off in good style at the General's quarters in the Niang-niang Temple and the photograph was duly taken with a picturesque corner of the temple court for a sitting. He was exceedingly affable and exhibited his foreign treasures after the manner of "anti-foreign" officials. Amongst these is a fine old French sword with an officer's name and the suggestive date 1811 scratched upon the blade. It does not require much fancy to construct a story for the long blade, still keen and glittering. As the empty scabbard clattered at the heels of the be-laced and be-buttoned De Something-or-other on the fateful plain of Waterloo little did he dream that the day would come when his good sword would bedeck the dirty wall of a Chinese temple, well-nigh a century after Napoleon's star had set for ever.

LIKIN FRAUDS.

But let us turn to something more suitable for the columns for the *Daily News*. The merchants of this city are beginning to turn their eyes toward the port of Tsingtao. Those who are acquainted with the Chinese merchant need not be told that he is no man's fool. He may be, nay, he undoubtedly is, "conservative," but he will not long allow his conservatism to stand between him and a promising business venture. A representative of the leading bank in this city has just returned from a visit to Tsingtao. He is not altogether happy as will appear from the sequel. He was much pleased with what he saw of the new German port except that he had difficulty in finding a place to sleep. He purchased twenty-seven bales of foreign cotton yarn on which he paid at the Chinese Custom House at Tsingtao (i.e. the office lately established there by the Imperial Customs) seven mace per picul or Tls. 56.70. He received what seems to have been the ordinary "transit pass" of the Customs and took a junk for the native port of Ch'ing'ou which is the old port of entry for Ichoufu and lies just over the Shantung border in the extreme north-eastern corner of Kiangsu Province. There is at that point a likin barrier, said to be a branch of the infamous Huaian barrier south of Tsingkiangpu. Arriving at that port the agent who had the goods in charge

was informed that the transit pass was of no value there since Tsingtao was not recognised as a regular Customs Office and besides the pass would not be good in any case, since Ch'ing'ou is not in Shantung! The helpless merchant thereupon sadly paid 840 large cash per bale for his yarn, thus adding nearly one third to the Customs' charge at Tsingtao.

This practically wiped out his profit on the transaction. It is small wonder that he feels sceptical about the value of the new trade route.

We have ventured to bring this case to the attention of Commissioner Ohlmer. It is about time that these "likin" frauds were sternly dealt with.

30th August.

KULING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TEMPERATURE.

The following are the readings of the thermometer for the present season:—

July.	8	2	Aug.	8	2	Sept.	8	2
	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
8.....	72	78	1.....	72	72	1.....	64	66
9.....	72	79	2.....	68	72	2.....	64	66
10.....	76	80	3.....	70	72	3.....	64	64
11.....	73	75	4.....	70	74	4.....	61	63
12.....	71	73	5.....	70	72	5.....	62	64
13.....	72	75	6.....	69	71	6.....	62	
14.....	74	77	7.....	69	70			
15.....	74	78	8.....	69	71			
16.....	76	80	9.....	71	76			
17.....	77	81	10.....	73	75			
18.....	77	79	11.....	73	75			
19.....	76	76	12.....	69	70			
20.....	72	74	13.....	69	70			
21.....	73	74	14.....	69	70			
22.....	73	76	15.....	70	70			
23.....	71	74	16.....	68	69			
24.....	72	76	17.....	69	70			
25.....	72	74	18.....	66	69			
26.....	74	78	19.....	68	69			
27.....	76	79	20.....	63	66			
28.....	76	80	21.....	64	69			
29.....	77	80	22.....	70	74			
30.....	78	80	23.....	70	74			
31.....	76	75	24.....	70	73			
			25.....	71	73			
			26.....	71	73			
			27.....	66	66			
			28.....	59	63			
			29.....	60	63			
			30.....	60	64			
			31.....	66	67			

	For July.	For August.
The maximum	81	76
The minimum	71	59
Average maximum	77	70
Average minimum	74	68

The month of July was a little hotter than last year and much hotter than August, which latter month has this year been quite cold and wet. Winter clothes have been the order of the day and no summer clothes were seen in the valley. The readings will speak for themselves. It has been noticed that the difference between Kuling and Kiukiang varies between 20 and 30 degrees.

VISITORS.

We have this year touched so far the high-water mark as to numbers, for the total reaches more than 800, as compared with something over 600 last year. Next season we confidently expect to touch four figures. 107 houses are being taxed this year and more than twenty new houses are in course of erection or are being planned for. This number would be multiplied by three if the extension had been granted.

THE EXTENSION

is as yet as far off as ever. There does not seem an immediate prospect of any extension. The prospects are not now nearly as bright as they were last year at this time. But by patience and hanging on we shall doubtless succeed, that is unless somebody else gets in ahead of us. The gentry are the sticklers. The Consul had all the officials favourable from the *Asian* up to the

Governor but the gentry have sent in a petition against the scheme signed by 18 of their most influential members opposing the grant, the officials therefore profess to be powerless. The Governor told the Consul, Mr. H. F. Brady, that personally and officially he would be very glad to grant the request, but that in view of the local gentry he could do nothing. The affair has now been reported to Peking and the Minister will have an interview with the Tsungli Yamén. It is now two months since a reply was received stating that the appeal had arrived safely in the hands of the *Chargé d'Affaires* and no note of progress has been sounded.

THE HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY.

There have been two deaths here this year; one a little baby, of collapse following on infantine diarrhoea, another of a young lady who was carried up on a long chair *in extremis*. Assisted by the cooling and bracing air she was able to battle two weeks with death, but eventually succumbed. Sixteen babies have arrived at Kuling this season; and the health officer, assuming the rôle of prophet, tells us in his report that the number of youthful arrivals will constantly increase. Certainly youngsters do well up here if they are properly shielded from the cold changes of weather and if they are not allowed to remain in their damp clothes after they have been paddling in the streams. 6th September.

MOKANSHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Everybody has gone or is soon going. Those who failed to make careful arrangements about chairs, carriers and boats, found trouble and delay on the way down. The rest-house was a boon to those who started in the rain. The water was very high all the way to Shanghai. The Japanese launches will afford competition and make the others more prompt if appearances mean anything. From the middle of this month to the last of December the weather is usually excellent for building. The official in charge of the soldiers was very glad to report that no serious trouble had arisen during the summer. Some of the Chinese contractors tried to get ugly, but this man promptly brought them to terms when the foreigners were at all willing to allow it. Messrs. Dunning & Co. have kindly allowed the mail to go to their store, but as none is now being forwarded to the Post Office at Mokanshan correspondents should make special arrangements from this date. The weather is fine, nowhere better for convalescents.

10th September.

NGANLUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROBBERS.

A very daring robbery has recently taken place at Tohpawwan, a small town on the banks of the Han. In the middle of the night a gang of eleven robbers armed to the teeth broke into a shop and carried off a lot of cash and other things, including about 200 articles of clothing. The man in charge of the shop was sleeping on the counter, and whilst the house was being ransacked, one of the robbers stood over him with a drawn sword ready to cut his throat should he utter a word to give an alarm. The owner of the shop informed the *hsien*, who sent out runners. These men succeeded in getting from the robbers and their accomplices pawn-tickets for about half the number of the articles stolen; these he had to redeem himself and be satisfied, as he failed to get any further redress. It afterwards transpired that these men belonged to a des-

perate gang of robbers which is the pest of the neighbourhood. The gang numbers more than a hundred men who live in huts at a place called Huchiatang; these huts are opium dens in addition to being robbers' dens. All stolen property is taken to the leader of the gang at this place and the *yamen* runners always know to apply there for stolen property. Although they are so well-known, yet nothing is done to break up the gang, punish the men, and rid the neighbourhood of the pest, but they are allowed to continue in their law-breaking pursuits from year to year.

HOAXING A CITY.

There was quite a commotion throughout this city a few days ago, caused by a report that a man who died and was buried a year ago had risen from the dead. He was first seen by a small boy who one evening was carrying a basin of vermicelli along the road near the place where he was buried, when the man restored to life came along, snatched the basin out of his hands and disappeared. The next day numbers visited his grave and found the end of the coffin knocked out and nothing inside. In a day or two the story grew; others affirmed that they had seen the man and that his hair had turned red. Some of the wisecracks thought it their duty to inform the *hsien* and it was reported that that official had promised to hold an inquest, but the people were not quite clear whether the inquest was to be on the man or on the empty coffin. Although several days have passed no inquest has been held; the excitement has subsided, and those who at the time were the most excited have come to the conclusion that it is all a tale.

THE HARVEST

this year is good. There has not been such a good year for six or more years. The price of rice and other commodities is much lower and the poorer people are rejoicing over cheap food once more. The latter part of July was very hot and trying, but a break came on the 30th of that month and we have had cool, cloudy weather since, with the exception of a few days which, however, were not unbearably hot.

29th August.

T'AIYUANFU, SHANSI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TELEGRAPH

is rather an interesting institution in China. Why was it introduced? Not for speed, I take it; speed in connection with it would seem to be so subsidiary a consideration that the thought of it has hardly yet come upon the horizon of the Chinese mind. No idea that it was intended to supersede the other and tedious methods of communication has struck the ordinary imagination; it is viewed rather as a Western mode of sending letters which was agitated for by some of the Court who could not be happy till it was adopted, and thus it is just an additional means of forwarding intelligence; that is all. Faster or slower would be an invidious comparison from which the superior man would shrink. The *chuntee* feels no thirst for news and so is without that unseemly haste which he so exceedingly disapproves in "the mean man." Alas! the government of the telegraph is usually committed to one of these unearthy beings, wrongly called superior, for whom time is no object. Those under him do not need very long to acquire similar dilatoriness. All this I say *à propos* of my visits to the telegraph office in this city. There is an air of squalor about the whole place; dirt is everywhere. The surplus crowd employed to loiter and eat sweets and smoke cigarettes and generally mess everything around by putting them to uses for which they were not intended is always present in force. There is always a great deal of

BUSY IDLING

and attention being given to many things, not connected with the telegraph. Does the barber these young swells engage ever get time to take a job elsewhere? I doubt it. A wish that my message should be sent at once caused the elevation of eyebrows in curious amazement. Then came the reply: "Oh, yes, very soon, shall not be late. Send it at one o'clock. That is our time for sending messages to this station." "What," said I, "this is nine o'clock and you speak of putting by my message until one o'clock?" "Yes, this is our rule, we send messages to this station twice a day, send all at once, very quick." Then I told the whole room full of them what I thought of their ways; asked them how long it would be before the telegraph was reduced to the pace of a pack-mule and wondered whether I had not better engage a swift mule to carry my message to its destination since I wanted it to get there quickly. The poor folks looked surprised and assured me that the operator of Tungkuang only attended twice a day and that thus to send messages was the custom. Then I expatiated upon how English messages were dispatched and brought out a telegram I had received from the South of the province the day before which had been five hours on the road between the two places as a contrast. One of the men in a dudgeon hit the call-ball. A reply came back—the man at the other end was at his post of duty, as it happened—and "against rule but because it was me" the message was sent immediately. This was a happier result than some time ago when I was sending a message and was met by the same statement of there being a set time of day for forwarding them. I persisted in having mine sent whilst I was present and the man at Paoingfu was rung up. He was really rung up, for I encouraged the man in the ringing for a long time until his answer came. That the man was angry without cause I could tell by the way he answered—the bell rang so violently, every scrap of electric power at his disposal being used for the purpose, but when the words came wheeling off the tape, the face of the poor man I had encouraged changed. I asked the cause, to which he replied "He say, 'God damn what I call him for, and he won't take the message.'" Thereupon as my arm could not reach Paoingfu to avenge me I left my message to go through when it could. News of this

DEATH OF MRS. J. B. THOMPSON,

of the American Board Mission, Jench'un, on the 23rd of August, reached us the following day. The burial took place on Saturday last at the foreign cemetery outside the East-gate of this city. The deceased lady had not been strong for some time past, never having recovered from the severe strain which she had undergone in the tedious and serious illness of her two children and the subsequent death of the younger of them. Tidings of the death of some loved one in the homeland had added to her sorrow and retarded her recovery of tone and health. Thus when the sickness to which she succumbed set in she had no strength to resist it. During her last few days she was in great pain, but was conscious to the last. In her death our province mourns the loss of an unselfish and devoted worker. Believing that no blow struck for the truth failed to be effective, she was ever hopeful and infected others with her hopefulness. Engaged for the latter part of her missionary life in a new station and a new work, and so not privileged to see much increase to the Church, she yet worked as knowing that the issue was sure. Her's was the true spirit of a pioneer. The death of his wife will necessitate the return of Mr. Thompson to the homeland; to put his small children in the care of his friends.

31st August.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

"QUIETA NON MOVERE"

would seem to be the most appropriate phrase for things Tientsinese just now. Our native officials know nothing of the startling incidents, policies and plots which are daily wired South from the Capital. The Provincial Treasurer is uneasy at the prospect of Kang Yi's return journey and is reported to be engaged in getting up a sop to that Cerberus in the shape of a voluntary gift of Tls. 40,000 a year from the Chihli Treasurership (some say Tls. 20,000.) He is credited with the vain hope that by such a device he will obviate a greater demand.

I do not know if the Northern official is more intelligent than the Southern, but quite a keen interest is shown up here in the Transvaal dispute, and in the probability of war. Personally, I doubt if one in ten who glibly talk about it knows even where Africa is, let alone the Transvaal. There is some mild speculation about the possibility of H.E. Li Hung-chang's coming back to his old billet in the contingency of Yü Lu going to Nanking; but so far it is nothing but talk.

THE "MA TSEI"

or mounted-robbers are creating quite a scare outside the "Wall," two hundred and fifty miles from Tientsin. The country is increasingly infested with these pests whose boldness and impudence are increasing daily through success and impunity. Last week they approached the house of one of the foreign engineers, and fired a pistol at Mr. Griffith through the window. Hitherto the Rob-Royas of this turbulent district have let the foreigners severely alone: their increasing numbers, their better weapons, and the inertia of the authorities are now urging them on to new departures. The latter, however, seem at last to be moving: they have quietly picketed some cavalry in the villages round Peitaiho, at a goodly distance. The present seat of disturbance is some 80 miles from the watering place, but as the robbers are mounted this would be easy to negotiate. There is no alarm whatever, at present, but it is to be feared that the immunity from loot which Peitaiho has hitherto enjoyed may not be continued this winter, with these rascals prowling around, unless additional precautions are taken. Little of real value is left in the houses during the winter; but the thieves may not know this, and in their disappointment they may do damage in sheer spite.

PEITAIHO

is still going strong with numbers inappreciably diminished. September is climatically the month par excellence of the year, as the mild heat enables one to get about on foot all through the day and the water is still warm enough to make bathing enjoyable. The one demerit of the month is the shortened daylight.

TRAINING

for the Autumn meeting has begun, but the expected mob of (subscription) Griffiths has not yet come down from the plateau; though it is daily expected. One or two recent sales show that horse flesh is at a premium at Tientsin, but the early period of training is always a time for liberal speculation.

GENERAL

"We still have a clean bill of health and, notwithstanding alarming reports of plague from Newchwang, hope to prolong our immunity till the cold weather sets in." It is not improbable that, if the enemy appears at all, he will come by an insidious land route, as very large numbers of the Chihli rural population have this year found employment in Liaotung and Fengtien on the Railway works; these men will trudge their way on foot round the Gulf when winter sets in and may possibly carry germs which may manifest themselves next year. Most of the seaside villages also supply

sailors for the Newchwang junk-trade: these men all return home in November.

The building committee of the new Anglican Church hope to get the foundations of the structure in this year. The architects are Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas of Shanghai. The building is ultimately to seat four hundred and it will be put in two sections—the first will provide accommodation for 150-180, and will cost something between Tls. 10,000 and Tls. 12,000. The subscriptions lists are reported to be in a very healthy condition.

We expect a Peking team of cricketers down at the Autumn Festival next week.

Much pleasure has been expressed in Consular circles at the names of Warren and Giles (the second case of the latter) in the last list of successful candidates for Student interpreters in Peking. Like so many phases of China life, the Consular Service seems to have a tendency to run in families, this last successor makes the fourth (? fifth) case of a son following the career of his father. I personally know of a few more where the desire exists, and where the sole obstacle is the Civil Service Commission whose examiners stand as lions in the path.

10th September.

WEIHIEH NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MINING ENTERPRISE.

Progress is being made at the Carlowitz coal field, eight miles south of this city. Their coal shaft is sunk to a depth of 30 metres and the prospecting well, located further north, has been bored to a depth of 140 metres. The professional well-drillers of Pennsylvania would consider this rather slow boring, accustomed as they are to completing a 500-metre hole in six weeks, but much allowance must be made for those undertaking like work in China. They are far from their base of supplies and a trifling accident to the machinery may stop the work for a whole month. It remains to be seen what will be unearthed at the bottom of this experimental hole.

CROPS.

The *kaoliang* harvest is the absorbing item of local interest these few days. In spite of drought and other abnormal atmospheric conditions this part of Shantung has not had so fine a crop of tall millet (*kaoliang*) for many years. This will go far toward making amends for the damage done to the small millet by worms. This pest seems to have developed from Dan to Beersheba. It is neither caterpillar nor cankerworm, but a black worm from one to two inches long, with smooth skin and with a serrated white line on each side. This last peculiarity has given rise to the notion that the plague of worms is the natural consequence of lace making—an industry recently introduced by foreigners. It is a cold day when the poor foreign devil isn't held responsible for all China's ills! Even his well-meant efforts to ameliorate her condition are twisted into calamity-working influences!

29th August.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. A clear and healthy complexion produced by using ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most soothing, healing, curative and refreshing preparation, and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin. It prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, heals Cutaneous Eruptions, Irritation, Stings of Insects, Eczema, Burns, imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and arrays the neck, hands and arms in matchless whiteness, unobtainable by any other means. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous imitations.

(3a) alt. 21my-000 247 22nd May, 1899.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ANOTHER UNEVENTFUL WEEK

has rolled by and left us little to record as marking its course. The weather has been much finer, and less rain has fallen. The heat and mugginess have latterly, however, been very marked, and still continue. This morning promises fairly, but as the postponed Gymkhana will take place to-day it would not be surprising if it turned out wet later on.

The plague lingers yet, though the cases dwindle to *nul* one day and rise to 2 or 3 another, as will be seen by the following report for the past week:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday	1	1
Sunday	1	1
Monday	nil.	nil.
Tuesday	2	2
Wednesday	3	3
Thursday	4	3
Friday	10	9

It is time that the quarantine restrictions imposed against Hongkong should be modified and emigration resumed.

SAD FATALITY IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

A lamentable disaster overtook a shooting party in Castle Peak Bay in the New Territory on Sunday last, the 3rd instant. Several midshipmen and a lieutenant belonging to the cruiser *Orlando* received permission to join a picnic party and left in the steam-launch *Olympia* on Saturday for Castle Peak Bay, and landed in a sampan the next day in search of snipe. The party subsequently separated as the midshipmen did not wish to overstay their leave, and the four youths decided to return in the launch. Whilst on their journey to the shore they sat down on the hillside and three of them, who carried fowling-pieces, were talking when they heard a report and on turning to their companion, named Evelyn Govett, who had a Mauser revolver with rifle stock attached, found that he had inadvertently shot himself. It seems the revolver had missed fire, and Govett was, it is conjectured, examining the weapon to ascertain the cause when he must have pressed the trigger with his thumb when looking into the barrel. The bullet passed right through deceased's head making a hole through his hat. The unfortunate mildly expired in a few minutes. His companions improvised a stretcher and carried their comrade down to the shore and steamed back to Hongkong. The launch reached Hongkong during the afternoon and the body was taken on board the *Orlando*. On the following afternoon the remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery, Wongneichong, with full naval honours. The deceased, who was seventeen years of age, was a promising young officer, who had just come out as a passenger in the *Orlando* to join the *Baifleur*. A coroner's inquiry was opened on the 7th instant, when the medical evidence (which proved that the revolver shot was the sole cause of death) and that of Lieut. MacKenzie and the midshipmen with deceased at the time of the occurrence, was taken, when it was adjourned to Tuesday next, to enable the police to find out who was sitting next to him. I regret to say that the poor lad was an only son.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

I hear that the report of the above Company will recommend the payment of no dividend. The net profits for the half-year ended 30th June amount to \$96,000, but the management propose writing 8 per cent off the value of the fleet and placing the balance to reserve. No doubt this is in view of the opposition by the Japanese on this line, which is at length beginning to be felt.

THE BOOM IN THE PROPERTY MARKET

continues and a large number of houses have changed hands. Several more foreign residences on the Caine and Bonham Roads have been sold to Chinese buyers, in most instances for the use of purchaser. The handsome residences on this level are gradually all falling into Chinese hands, and the tendency is for the British and foreign residents to migrate eastward or Peakward. The ground on the heights is, however, limited, and there are many persons who still entertain an aversion to the Peak on account of the fogs and the damp.

ITALIAN RECOGNITION OF BRITISH BRAVERY.

During the stay of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in Candia, Crete, Corporal H. Almond, of that regiment, risked his life in a gallant attempt to save an Italian sailor from drowning, for which the Royal Humane society awarded him a medal, and the Italian authorities at Candia recommended him to their Government for a similar mark of distinction. Mr. Volpicelli, the Italian Consul at this port, now announces that the Italian Government will, with the consent of the British Government, confer the naval silver medal for valour on Corporal Almond. No doubt the gallant Fusilier will therefore soon be in possession of this coveted distinction.

SALE OF A RIVER STEAMBOAT.

The paddle steamboat *White Cloud*, belonging to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., and which has for several years been running in the Macao-Canton line, has been sold by them to Mr. Charles Robinson, of Manila. The *White Cloud* has been a good useful boat, but is not well suited to the traffic requirements of the line on which she has been employed. The steamer is the second of her name, and it is in contemplation to replace her by a smaller screw steamer. The *White Cloud* was built in the seventies at Land's Patent Slip at West Point, which establishment, like all others of the kind, was eventually taken over by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN HONGKONG.

Early on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, the American chartered transport *Tartar* arrived here from Manila en route for the United States. The *Tartar* had on board General Funston and 800 officers and men of the 20th Kansas U.S. Volunteers and about 400 time-expired volunteers of the regular army. The city and suburbs were speedily flooded with the troops, who were eager for a run ashore, and had many little commissions to execute in the shops. Large numbers of them made trips to the Peak by the Tramway, in which they showed a lively interest, and they did as much sight-seeing as possible in spite of the heat. The Kansas Regiment has had its share of fighting, and did good service at the battle of Calumpit. The men, as a body, are a fine wiry-looking set, rather unsuitably furnished with regard to head-gear, but all clad in useful khaki. A shooting match has, I understand, been arranged for this afternoon between a team from the Kansas Volunteers and the Hongkong Volunteers.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The movements in the warships have been few and of little interest. On the 4th instant the Italian cruiser *Marco Polo*, which is on her homeward journey, left here for Singapore. On the 6th instant the U.S. chartered troopship *Tartar* arrived, and on the 7th instant she went round to Aberdeen to be docked. Private Robert Lee, Co. F. of the Kansas U.S.V. died on the 7th on board, of dysentery. The body has been embalmed and will be taken to his home in Kansas. The British cruiser *Powerful*, Captain the Hon. H. Lambton, arrived here on the 7th instant from Weihaiwei, homeward bound *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

A SHORT WAY WITH COMPETITORS.

A case has just occurred in the New Territory which well illustrates the rough and ready methods of the Kuangtung people if they think they are without the pale of the law. After the occupation of the New Territory a steam-launch owner saw his way to make some money by putting on a launch to run between Hongkong and Sa-ng-chung, on the eastern borders of Mirs Bay. The waters of the bay are British, but the village lies on the Chinese shore, and he soon found it paid. He was not long left in undisturbed possession, however, for another launch proprietor put a launch on the route, and very quickly a bitter feeling of hostility arose, and the would-be monopolist took steps to preserve the good thing he had found, and managed to prevent the rival launch landing any of her passengers at Sa-ng-chung by firing at them. The matter reached the ears of the police and yesterday the two launches were followed at a short distance by a police launch carrying Detective-Sergeants Sullivan and Sim and two Chinese detectives. When the opposition launch reached Fotochow, the police boat steamed up alongside and the police went on board this launch and concealed themselves in the cabin. On arrival at Sa-ng-chung as the launch steamed inshore a large crowd armed with firearms and knives appeared on the beach, with obvious intent to oppose any attempt to land. The collector of the launch was being rowed ashore in a boat when some of the mob assembled on the beach, rushed into the water, pulled him out and gave him a brutal beating. He managed to get back to the boat and was rowed to the launch, at which two shots were fired, passing through the awning. The Police Officers then showed themselves on deck and the assailants ceased hostilities. Five men have since been arrested. The collector has been sent to hospital, and is seriously ill. The five prisoners were brought before the Magistrate yesterday, but the case was adjourned until Wednesday next, bail being refused.

ARRIVAL OF THE LORD HIGH EXTORTIONER.

His Excellency Kang Yi, the Imperial High Financial Commissioner, arrived here yesterday by the Chinese steamer *Anping* from Shanghai, and almost immediately transhipped to the gunboat *Kwang Hing*, which had been sent down from Canton to meet him, and left shortly afterwards for that port. He was attended by a numerous retinue. No doubt His Excellency the Viceroy has been looking forward with eager delight to this meeting.

Hongkong, 9th September.

LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE SEASON

Just ended has been a record one, so far as American visitors have been concerned; London has been simply overflowing with them, some having even paid us two visits; one in the early spring, and a second for the June festivities. In all respects it has been what is called a "good" season; the best shops say they have "nothing to complain of;" florists tell you they "never did better;" most certainly, floral decorations have never been more lovely. I often wonder what we should do without that most useful creeper, smilax. I was at a smart function a few weeks ago where it was used as a fringe, in conjunction with pink ivy leaf and geranium, to partially veil some long mirrors. The effect was lovely. When one hears of floral decorations for one entertainment running into four figures, it is not wonderful that the vendors of these fragile wares do well.

THE LATEST HOTEL.

Yet another large hotel, the Carlton, has been added to the already long list of

fashionable places to dine at, and although it only opened its doors last month it has already made a fair bid for first place in popularity, as a few nights ago, when I had the pleasure of dining there, I heard that, unless ordered beforehand, it was impossible to secure a table. As a place of residence for the season the hotel will be a great acquisition. It is beautifully arranged and furnished and has numberless small suites, each complete in itself, like Claridge's new hostelry of which I spoke some months ago. To ventilation great attention has been paid with good results, as I heard many remarks to the effect that the restaurant was wonderfully cool, and as the evening was an exceptionally hot one the test was severe. The site, which was formerly occupied by Her Majesty's Theatre, at the corner of Pall Mall and the Haymarket, is everything that can be desired so far as a central position is concerned, and as every year more people elect to reside at hotels during their stay in town and thus avoid the trouble of a house and the expense of entertaining, it seems there will be plenty of room for the latest new comer.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

ended its labours last Saturday, and, as was generally anticipated, its chief achievement has been that of placing the long-desired principle of an international arbitration court upon a definite basis. No one ever expected that the Czar's idea of universal disarmament could or would be fulfilled, so no one is disappointed. M. de Staal's closing speech was received with loud and prolonged cheers, but the final meeting was notable chiefly from the fact that a long letter was read from His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, in which he extolled the nobility of the object of the Council and gave it his blessing. Sir Julian Pauncefote, Her Majesty's Ambassador to the United States, to whom in no small measure the success of the Conference has been due, has just had a Peerage conferred upon him by the Queen, presumably in recognition of his valuable services in this matter, as it is upon his scheme that the International Arbitration Tribunal has been formed. He has for years been one of our leading men, but in his early days he spent some years in Hongkong, where he practised at the bar. In 1866 he held the post of Attorney-General of that Colony. He is at the present time seventy-one years old.

LORD ROSEBERRY ON COLLEGE TRAINING.

The ex-Premier and owner of *Ladys* is always an attractive speaker, perhaps even more so outside than in the House of Lords. A few days ago he was present at Founder's Day at Epsom College and he was in a particularly happy vein, his speech being equally interesting to the boys and their elders. "The first and primary object of every school," said his lordship, "is to turn out men. It is on our men that we depend for the future of our country. Some nations owe almost everything to their schools, notably Scotland, Switzerland, and Russia. In England, although it is possible that, in some of the older schools, the education received may not have been that which most exactly fitted boys to cope with the difficulties and competition of life, still there was not the least doubt that, so far as the training of manhood went, they had been the best schools the world had ever seen, and in this country the virtue of manhood had always been recognised and worshipped, possibly more than in any other country in the world." In proof of his argument Lord Rosebery cited Garibaldi, to whom, he said, a greater ovation had been accorded in England than had been received by any one else, excepting only the Princess of Wales; and speaking of the gallant Captain Marchand he said if he were to come to England he would get a reception second only to that which he had received in his own

country; and this, because we so highly recognised the qualities of the man. "The greatest receptions that have been given in London during the latter part of this century," said his lordship, "have been given to foreigners;" which says much for our gallantry, as we have ourselves had many men to be proud of during the past fifty years.

IMPORTANT RITUAL DECISION.

The much-looked-for decision of the two Archbishops on the vexed question of the use of incense and lighted candles in churches was given by the Archbishop of Canterbury a few days ago. His Grace of York was not present, but it is understood that he entirely concurs in the verdict, which is to the effect that the use of incense in churches except for the purposes of fumigation (and then not during the hours of worship) is illegal, and to be forthwith discontinued. The same order applies to processions and the carrying of lights which are "neither enjoined nor permitted" and therefore cannot be countenanced. To light up a church for the purpose of adding to its beauty or dignity is said to stand on the same footing as hanging up banners, or decorating with flowers, holly, etc. This appears to be unobjectionable, so presumably may be continued. The Archbishop went back to the first Prayer-book of Edward VI for his authority. Most of our errors seem to have crept in through the use of a later book, which was popular during the reign of Queen Mary and which Elizabeth did not put down on account of the possibility of causing a civil war, though she herself preferred the earlier edition. George Herbert, it appears, used incense for the purpose of sweetening his church, but never (as has been supposed) as an act of worship. It will be curious to note the effect of this judgment. Mr. Kensit will be triumphant and we may again hear of imprisonments for conscience sake. Mr. Westall, vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Earl's Court, was one of the clergymen whose actions have caused the judgment to be delivered; and it was at his church that Mr. Kensit made his celebrated Good Friday raid, so we may be sure future proceedings will be carefully watched, and if matters are not carefully handled, the so-called crisis in the Church may become something very real before many months pass by.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The subject of suitable provision for old age, other than the workhouse, has been exercising the minds of both men and women for many years. Just lately a Select Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to consider the matter and they presented their report a few days ago. Their idea appears to be that, at sixty-five, a man is entitled to consider himself too old for work and that he should be entitled to a pension if he is in possession of less than 10s. a week income and is "deserving," that is to say, he (or she, as the scheme applies equally to men and women) must never have been in receipt of parish relief (medical excepted), must never have been in prison and must be able to give some evidence of thrift. The relief can be withdrawn at any time for any good reason shown, and it is proposed that it shall be paid through the post office. It is a gigantic scheme and would, it is estimated, cost something like ten millions sterling per annum, half of which it is proposed should be provided from the Imperial Exchequer and the remainder out of the rates, the maximum paid to be seven shillings, and the minimum five shillings a week. Of course, it is estimated that there would be a liberal reduction in the present poor law relief fund; still, this would be but a drop in the ocean of new expense, and the question is, What will the ratepayers say? A letter signed "Agricola" written to the D.T. suggests raising the sum by a tax on

imported corn and, in answer to the cry that it would be raised by "taxing the food of the people," urges that, in this case, it would be "the people" who would gain the whole advantage and only bear a very small portion of the burden. To me, the population of England seems altogether too vast for the scheme to be at all feasible, but the problem is one which must be worked out in some way, and the sooner the better.

J. K.

4th August.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

Simultaneously with the rising of Parliament the Transvaal trouble has assumed a more serious aspect than ever. Circumstantial reports reached this country on Tuesday to the effect that the Raad had by a substantial majority rejected Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a Joint Commission to enquire into the Franchise Question and the effect of the concessions offered by the Transvaal Government. It is true that no official confirmation of these reports has been received, but that there was some foundation for them seems almost certain. The proposal has not been definitely rejected, but it is more than probable that the Raad has pronounced an opinion hostile to its acceptance; and it is by no means unlikely that the reports which reached this country were officially inspired in order to see the effect which a rejection of the proposal would have on the Government and people of this country.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

If this was the object of spreading the reports the Transvaal Government has got its reply in very decided terms. Questioned in the House of Commons on the subject just before the prorogation on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain made no disguise of the fact that we are sending reinforcements to South Africa in view of the possibility that the Transvaal trouble may prove insoluble by diplomacy. The troops are being sent, he says, "for all contingencies;" and subsequently, in a debate on the Appropriation Bill, he restated in forcible terms the attitude of the Government on this question. "We recognise," he said, "the grievances under which our subjects in Africa are labouring; we find in those grievances not merely in themselves a serious cause for interposition, but a source of danger to the whole of South Africa. Our predominance is menaced by the action of the Transvaal in refusing to redress grievances and in refusing even any consideration of the requests—put in the most moderate language—of the suzerain power. We say that that is a state of things which cannot longer be tolerated. We have said that we have put our hands to the plough and we will not draw back." In brief, the Government is determined on war unless the Transvaal concedes the very reasonable demands made upon it. Happily the hope is still strong that when President Krüger fully realises this determination he will grant substantially all that is asked of him.

THE SESSION.

It cannot be said that it is a very brilliant record of legislative achievement which the Government is able to congratulate themselves upon in the Queen's Speech with which Parliament is prorogued. The only measure even distantly approaching to first-rate importance to which they are able to point is the London Municipalities Act, which converts the old vestries into corporations with mayors and aldermen, and which excludes women from the work which they have hitherto done on the vestries. The Act, which does not come into force for another twelve months, will no doubt have the effect of attracting a better class of men to municipal work in

London, since it will give greater dignity to the bodies on which they will serve; but the duties of the new mayors, aldermen, and councillors will differ very little indeed from those of the vestrymen. However, since the evident feeling of the country when the present Conservative majority was returned was that the country was suffering from over-legislation and required a rest, nobody has much right to complain, while members on both sides of the House are grateful to the Government for releasing them from attendance at St. Stephens so early in the autumn.

A QUIXOTIC MARRIAGE.

No division of the High Court of Justice affords so many thrilling stories of human interest as that which deals with probate and divorce; but even in the Divorce Court there has seldom been a case which went so far to verify the old proverb that truth is stranger than fiction than the case of *Adams v. Adams and Bell*, heard by Mr. Justice Bocknill on Monday. Indeed the judge himself declared that it was one of the strangest stories that had ever been told, even in the Divorce Court. The interest is all the greater because the leading figure is Mrs. Howard Kingscote, who has already become notorious in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings against Lord Byron. Mrs. Kingscote, who is a daughter of Sir Henry Drummond Wolf, our Ambassador at Madrid, seems to be a woman of marvellous if sinister influence over other women as well as over men. How she induces men to back bills for her to their own ruin has already been told; now in this divorce case, we hear that she not only induced her sister-in-law, a widow, to commit perjury and risk bankruptcy on her behalf, but prevailed on Captain Adams to marry this lady whom he had never seen, in order, as he believed, to save her from the consequences of her acts. The parties, by mutual agreement, separated at the church doors and have never seen one another since, and as the wife has now admitted that she has since been living in adultery, Captain Adams has taken successful steps to get the marriage dissolved. "Nothing," the judge remarked in granting the decree, "can be said against the petitioner except that he was very ignorant of the ways of the world. Nothing has been said or done by him inconsistent with the conduct of an English gentleman and an officer."

DREYFUS.

Once more the interest of the Dreyfus case has momentarily centred in London. The *Times* this morning promises the most remarkable revelation in the case that we have had since the arrest and suicide of Henry. It professes to be in possession of proofs not only that Henry, through the medium of Esterhazy, supplied Colonel Schwartzkoppen at the German Embassy in Paris with all the documents enumerated in the *bordereau*, but that these two traitors furnished the German Embassy also with a hundred and sixty other documents, many of them making treacherous discoveries of far greater importance than any of those mentioned in the *bordereau*. There is of course nothing new in the suggestion that Henry and Esterhazy were fellow-conspirators and traitors who threw their guilt upon Dreyfus; but a journal like the *Times* would certainly not make a definite announcement of this kind unless it had conclusive proofs of the truth of its assertion.

PRINCE LOBEN'S MARRIAGE.

A good deal of interest has been created this week by successive announcements and contradictions of an intended marriage between Prince Lobengula, a son of the conquered Matabele king of that name, and a young Englishwoman named Florence Kate Jewell. The Prince, who is over here taking part in the savage South Africa display at Earl's Court is a magnificently built young black; and the girl who

has bestowed her hand upon him has more than her share of good looks. Loben was induced to sign a declaration that he had no intention of getting married; but none the less the parties were at St. Matthias' Wawrick Road, yesterday morning, trying to get tied up. But there was some informality about the licence, and they had to come again, this morning, still there was an informality; and the Prince and his intended bride drove off to the neighbourhood which is still known as Doctors Commons to get the obstacle set aside. Subsequently a telegram was received from them stating that they had been married in the city.

11th August.

LONDON FASHION LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

I am going to try as much as possible to tell you what will be worn this autumn. At present Dame Fashion has not quite made up her mind on certain points, as it is a wee bit early yet, as the warm weather seems as if it will last well into the beginning of September, but I know how useless it will be for me to tell you of summer *toilettes* when you will be thinking of your winter clothes. First of all let us think of colours: dark blue, grey, and brown will be the first choice. The idea is to have your whole dress in quiet dull tones, which permits of a very bright touch of colour for a relief. To me this seems a decidedly smart revival. Look what a variety of colours can be worn with dull brown or navy, all pretty rose pinks, turquoise blues, and fresh delicate greens. The tight skirt will not be forsaken just yet; the *princesse* style becomes more and more the rage,—one reason being it cannot be done by home dress-makers; its construction needs the most skilled dress-making. If it were possible to keep things from getting common, the belief is that the fashions would not change so rapidly. There is a doubt whether the popular *bolero* coat will still remain in favour; it is such a useful little article, and has been much worn this summer. It is rumoured that the long coat covering the whole dress will be the winter coat, and very useful garments they are too, especially for driving, made with large fur collar and cuffs. The alternative in jackets will be the three-quarter length; the short jacket will go with summer clothes, but the semi-fitting back will take new life in the longer coats. Veils are almost gone, but perhaps with the cold east winds they may come in again; anyway the absence of them is remarkable, and is a boon to the young and pretty. But alas! for those women who are foolish enough to use cosmetics, especially by the sea, as veils had the effect of softening down to a certain extent the hard lines made by paint and powder; but now the sights are ghastly. It seems to be the fashion to use cosmetics this season; you see quite nice people with faces stiff with paint and enamel. As regards millinery, toques will be much worn in the autumn, but the hat will be poised backward upon the head and down by the ears—kind of bonnet effect. Just now almost any shape is fashionable, as the variety is enormous: the leghorns are bent to every conceivable shape. For the early autumn the straw trimming is to be much worn; personally I shall be sorry when the fashion for it dies out as it is so delicate and pretty, and does not crush. In America for cycling and golfing the old-fashioned poke bonnet made of lawn and lace has been much worn and it is an awfully sensible idea. Here, for the river, a great many girls wear the frilled washing hats generally worn, by children. You have no idea how pretty they look, and are so nice when you are lying down at the bottom of a punt. Of course they are most elaborately befrilled. A very smart felt hat is just

making its appearance, felt with rows of silk stitched about the outer edge and crown. The shape is rather a broad Alpine, becoming to round faces; on the left side is a *chau* of dark and light-coloured taffeta silks which fasten down tips and *coq* feathers, that curl gracefully towards the crown; this will make a smart cycling hat. The newest thing in cycleskirts is made without any fullness at the top, is circular, and opens right down the left side; the bottom measures about three yards and a quarter. I think nothing looks so well on a cycle as the two wide pleats which hang straight down each side of the back wheel. As far as a patent skirt goes nothing beats Hart's; they are the most perfect sitting skirts I have ever seen. The sleeves get tighter and tighter, although a great many are very prettily trimmed where they join the shoulder. Tucking the tops of the sleeves is a very popular fashion and one that looks well in fine cloth as well as thin materials. The popular long chains have become most elaborate now, as coloured enamel in so much the rage, and as for the charms they are two dainty for words. The little clasps for holding the necktie to the collar worn either side of the knot or bow, are a possession every woman ought to have, they are such a comfort and look so dainty. Petticoats are being very carefully designed to enable the tight skirts to fit smoothly over them. The old-fashioned shaped band is made twice as long and fits as perfectly as the skirts themselves, but the hems are most elaborate, the more flounced the better, as they set out the flare of the skirt. I hope my September letter will have many interesting and decided winter fashions in it. My readers must forgive me if I do not give them much help in this letter, I can only refer them to the fickleness of Dame Fashion.

11th August.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE DREYFUS CASE.

All other topics have, of course, faded into insignificance in comparison with the Dreyfus trial, which opened on Monday at Rennes. It is the last act in the play constructed by that skilful dramatist, Fate, and the spectators are still uncertain whether the hero will succumb or triumph. It is singularly difficult to form an exact idea of the manner in which the aforesaid hero is playing his part. The professional critics who have been favoured with free admission tickets to the theatre, vary in their accounts in exact proportion to the strength of their preconceived opinions. Some of them represented his attitude as indicating conscious guilt, and some, like the miners of the wild West, were anxious to shoot him before he had been five minutes on the boards. Others, again, speak of him as the very picture of a good man struggling with adversity. Quite a number of the critics agree, however, that he was not *sympathique*,—in other words, he was not sufficiently French. He did not throw up his arms and call the Almighty into the witness box; he did not weep, neither did he abuse the other side, he merely denied the allegations against him. He is the only man in the case who seems to know the difference between hearsay and real evidence. When a point is raised against him he merely replied in effect, "produce your witnesses." No Englishman could have been more cold-blooded. Accordingly French opinion writes down Dreyfus as *peu sympathique* and wonders why it has wasted so much valuable emotion over him.

The trial was public only on the first day, the subsequent sittings up to and including to-day having been devoted to that solemn farce the examination of the secret dossier. As if it were not

sufficiently absurd to spend weeks in an effort to ascertain whether Dreyfus wrote a document to which Esterhazy had openly confessed, the court-martial must needs plough through the mass of absurdities which so signally failed to make any impression on the Court of Cassation. The fact is that French courts-martial are founded upon a singular basis of disregard for the ordinary principles of judicial procedure. Neither the *Commissaire du gouvernement*, nor the *rapporteur*, who carries out the preliminary enquiry, is required to have any legal knowledge. They are invariably retired officers of stainless character, but absolutely unfitted by anything in their careers to fulfil their judicial duties. The General who gives the order to bring the accused to trial and the officers who try him are equally untrained in the rules of evidence.

Dreyfus' examination by the President of the Court on the opening day produced nothing new. Various questions were put with a view to showing that he might have been acquainted with the matters mentioned in the *bordereau*, but the only result was to show the flimsy nature of the case against him. There was plenty of suspicion but not a scrap of direct testimony. A mild sensation was caused when the President announced his intention of calling nine or ten witnesses who had not been summoned either by the prosecution or the defence. The importance of these witnesses may be judged from two samples. One is a gentleman who declares that, nine months before the arrest, he was in the dining-room of a Berlin hotel and heard two German officers carry on, in French, a conversation in which they openly spoke of Dreyfus as a French staff officer, in the pay of Germany. One would have thought that the duty of a patriotic Frenchman would be to communicate with his Government at once, but this wonderfully self-contained man has lived all through the Dreyfus agitation without disclosing this important piece of information until a week or two ago! Another of the President's witnesses expects us to believe that he saw a Paris newspaper with the words "Dreyfus is arrested" written in pencil, in the Emperor William's bedroom at Potsdam!

One result of the trial has been to throw a strong light on the shady methods adopted by a portion of the Paris Press. Several of the Nationalist papers, in reporting the first day's proceedings, actually altered the unfortunate prisoner's replies to suit their own views! The *Patrie*, for instance, published an alleged confession by Dreyfus as forming part of his examination. It substituted "yes" for "no" in several places and garbled its report in other ways. It almost makes one despair of the intelligence of the French people when it is remembered that over 50,000 copies of this paper are sold every day. It is an old saying that, if you only throw enough mud some of it is sure to stick, and it is unfortunately a fact that the calumnies wilfully circulated by the Nationalist Press have poisoned the minds of a good many Frenchmen against the unfortunate prisoner. The situation is very well summed up in the following dialogue by M. Xavier Roux:—

Monsieur (to Madame).—Well, my dear, that Dreyfus of yours is in a bad way. I suppose you know about the dossier?

Madame.—What dossier?

Monsieur.—Why, the secret dossier.

Madame.—If it is secret, how do you expect me to know about it?

Monsieur (pitifully).—My dear child, all you have to do is to read the newspapers; our newspapers, of course, I mean. Just read these paragraphs in the *Patrie*, the *Libre Parole*, and the *Elclair*, and you will understand. I really must convince you.

Madame (reads).—"We are in a position to state that exhibit No. 79 is over."

whelming for Dreyfus. Our readers will understand that patriotic reasons prevent us from going further into the matter."

Monsieur.—There! What do you think of that? Clear enough, isn't it? But go on. Those fearful acts of treason make my heart bleed, but you must be convinced at any cost.

Madame (reads).—"It is now certain that the cousin of the sister of the *concierge* of the house in the Rue de Berlin heard a man strongly resembling Dreyfus make use of the most compromising language. And M. Trarieux defends this man!"

Monsieur.—Such hardened cynicism is indeed awful. Go on.

Madame (reads).—"We have made careful enquiries as to Dreyfus' mode of life; when in garrison at — he was conspicuous for his Germanic tastes. He perfumed himself with eau de Cologne, drank Munich beer, and often ate *sauerkraut* and Frankfurt sausages. And M. Zola can defend this man!"

Monsieur.—Are you convinced at last? And to think that the *dossier* is full of evidence as serious as this! My poor country!

Madame.—Still, it seems to me—

Monsieur.—Silence. There can be no discussion of a secret *dossier*. I know some people who would pay dearly to keep my mouth closed, but we must keep silence from a sense of duty.

11th August.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 6th of September, 1899, there were present:—Messrs. E. A. Hewett (acting Chairman), R. Inglis, H. R. Kinnear, J. Prentice, E. Quackenbush, E. B. Skottowe, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

Departmental Reports.—The following are submitted and ordered for publication:—

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT FOR AUGUST.

The epidemic of measles and whooping-cough which began in April is coming to an end; no cases of measles, though seventeen of whooping-cough have been notified during August. There were four cases of typhoid fever and two of tuberculosis. No cholera has been met with.

Sanitary work in the Extended Settlement provides a wide field for work. Evidence of this will be afforded by the disappearance of the "beggar-boats" from the Sinza Creek behind the Horse-Bazaar, and the improvement of the condition of the creek itself, formerly a hot-bed of disease. Over a hundred "beggar-boats" and huts, a constant source of disease and filth have been cleared away in Sinza and other places. Close upon a thousand coffined corpses have been removed outside the Settlement or buried. The mass of filth which has been got rid of may be gauged by the fact that over five hundred pits and *kongks* containing night soil have been cleansed and cleared away.

The Foreign section of the Maloo Market still fails to hold the position it should do as regards the food supply to foreign residents. The butchers and others who have taken shops in the market still retain their old shops outside and it is the latter which the "boys" and stewards continue to patronise. It is manifestly unhealthy that the food used by foreign residents should be kept in rooms which are also the living rooms of the Chinese shopkeeper and his family. This essential separation of the shop from the dwelling-place will be effected by the accommodation provided in the Maloo Market.

Infectious Diseases Notified in Foreign Community.

Small-pox.....	0
Cholera.....	0
Typhoid Fever.....	4
Typhus Fever.....	0
Dysentery.....	32
Diphtheria.....	0
Measles.....	0
Scarlet Fever.....	0
Whooping-cough.....	17
Influenza.....	0
Tuberculosis.....	2
Malaria.....	60
Lobar Pneumonia.....	0
Infantile Diarrhoea.....	4
Total 119	

Deaths Registered in the Foreign Community.

	1898.	1899.
Small-pox.....	0	0
Typhoid fever.....	2	0
Cholera.....	0	0
Total from all causes.....	11	8
Calculated population.....	5,280	5,510
Death-rate per thousand.....	25.0	17.4

Deaths Registered in the Native Community.

	1898.	1899.
Small-pox.....	4	8
Cholera.....	0	0
Total from all causes.....	292	239
Calculated population.....	300,000	322,000
Death-rate per thousand.....	11.7	8.9

Isolation Hospital.

Inert.—No patients admitted during the month.

Lock Hospital.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
	Week.	Week.	Week.	Week.
In-Patients.....	24	19	24	20
Examinations...	217	216	216	217

Report on Analysis of Water supplied by Shanghai Waterworks Co.

Sample collected at Municipal Laboratory. Date of Analysis—28th August, 1899. Physical Characters—Slight opacity. Pale yellowish green colour. Reaction—Neutral.

	Parts per 100,000.
Total solid matters in solution ...	16.2
a Volatile.....	8.1
b Fixed.....	8.1

Appearance on Ignition.....Slight charring.

Total Hardness.....	11
a Temporary.....	4
b Permanent.....	7
Chlorine.....	2.5
Nitrogen as Nitrates.....	Trace.
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate.....	None.
Saline (or "Free" Ammonia).....	.0006
Organic (or "Albuminoid") Ammonia.....	.0014
Poisonous Metals.....	Nil.
Nitrites.....	Nil.
Phosphates.....	Trace.
Sulphates.....	Trace.
Sediment.....	Nil.

Bacteriological Examination.—The water contained 23,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre.

The sample was that of a well-filtered water of good chemical purity.

Vaccine Station.—Preparations are being made to meet the demand for vaccine which begins in the Autumn.

Municipal Laboratory and Pasteur Institute.—Reports were made on twenty specimens sent to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Chemical analyses were made of eleven samples of milk, water and other bodies.

During the month one case of rabid dog-bite completed the Pasteur treatment. This makes the eleventh person who has undergone the treatment since the opening of the Institute in March last, and of these eleven, ten remain in good health.

Sanitary Work.

No. of complaints of insanitary conditions received from the public.....	30
No. of complaints of insanitary conditions received from officers of the Health Department.....	91
Intimations issued for Sanitary Amendments.....	23
Notices of intention to proceed served.....	0
Summonses.....	1
No. of rooms disinfected after Infectious disease.....	0
Dfective drainage amended.....	49
Insanitary ditches, ponds and creeks rendered healthy.....	10
Exposed coffined corpses removed outside Settlement or buried.....	851
Coffined corpses kept in private houses removed for burial.....	1
Insanitary Latrines and Urinals rendered healthy.....	19
Night-soil pits and <i>kongks</i> done away with.....	524
Dangerous wells filled in.....	1
"Beggar-boats" and huts removed.....	119
Smoke nuisances suppressed.....	1
Offensive trade processes amended.....	5

Slaughter-house and Cattle-shed Returns.

	Slaughtered	Rejected at Slaughter House	Passed for Slaughter (for Cattle Shed)	Passed for Report from Cattle Shed	Rejected at Cattle Shed
Oxen ...	1,128	4	1,128	...	10
Sheep ...	1,711	1	1,711	64	...
Calves ...	183	...	183	...	...
Pigs.....	27	...	...	...	...

Licensed Dairies.

Name of Owner, Situation, Number of Cattle Sanitary Condition and Report on analysis of milk:—

R. W. Shaw, The Farm, 114, very good.
F. G. Keeling, St. George's Farm, 16, very good.
Mrs. Robinson, Swiss Farm, 33, very good.
Mrs. Papps, Sunlight Farm, 6, fairly good.
H. E. Hall, West Gate, 32, very good.
J. B. Cameron, Hongkew Farm, 62, very good.
Hung Fei, Bubbling Well Road, 29, good.
Sing Kee, off Bubbling Well Road, 11, good.
Yuen Sung, Bubbling Well Road, 17, good.
Sia Yuen Kee, off Mohawk Road, 6, fair.
Chang Kee, Sinza Road, 15, very good.
Zeang Sun, Sinza Road, 12, very good, good.
Soon Sun Chun, off Sinza Road, 22, good.
Sui Chun, off Sinza Road, 7, fair, excellent.
Shanghai Dairy Co., off Carter Road, 19, very good.
Zee Butler, off Carter Road, 27, very good.
Nee Shing, off Park Road, 11, fair.
Tai Woo Dairy, French Creek, 29, fair, moderately good.
Char Mow Zung, French Sicawei Road, 29, good.
Hai Xong Sing, French Sicawei Road, 23, good.
Chang Hong Kee, off North Honan Road, 8, fair.
Chin Chung, off North Honan Road, 10, good, moderately good.
Ho Sin Tsi, Li Hongkew, 17, good.
Dong Hing, Li Hongkew, 14, good.
Mrs. Marie Roze and Mo Hung Sing, Li Hongkew, 40, good, good.
Shanghai Dairy, off Yangtzepoo Road, 31, very good, good.
Young Shu Fong, Pok Chuen Hong Pang, 4, fair.
Yah Loong Shing unlicensed dairyman, off Carter Road, was prosecuted at the Mixed Court for selling milk within the Settlement without a license. He was fined \$80.

ARTHUR STANLEY, M.D., D.P.H.,
Health Officer

"WOT CHER, MATE?" may be a rough form of salutation, but the kindness of its intention cannot be questioned; therefore it may not be out of place to adopt it here. Those who may be suffering from bad health can be speedily relieved from their misery by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are equally good for the old, young, or middle-aged. For weakness, lassitude, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, measles, croup and similar complaints, these medicines cannot be equalled; whilst for skin diseases, sores, ulcers, scrofula and old wounds, they have effected cures in cases declared hopeless by eminent medical men. Full directions as to the use of these remarkable remedies are given to purchasers,
1600-99 234

17th Oct., 1899.

SUMMARY OF LICENSE FEES, &c., FOR AUGUST.

Description.	1899.			1898.			1897.		
	No. of Houses, &c.	License Fees.	Total from 1st January.	No. of Houses, &c.	License Fees.	Total from 1st January.	No. of Houses, &c.	License Fees.	Total from 1st January.
Foreign.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hotels and Taverns	4	124.74	1,551.32	1	13.33	1,016.83	...	...	957.33
Foreign and Native.									
Billiard & Bowling Saloons	2	16.00	167.00	1	1.00	131.50	...	...	126.00
Theatres, Concerts, etc.	25	234.66	2,266.05	26	224.50	1,820.50	25	134.00	1,251.00
Livery Stables	P. 529 C. 450	2,329.00	19,213.00	P. 656 C. 496	2,660.00	19,681.50	P. 728 C. 569	1,575.50	12,550.50
Carts and Waggon's	346	697.00	5,949.00	310	629.50	5,470.00	346	519.00	4,276.50
Cargo and Ferry Boats	593	456.83	4,214.18	512	458.50	4,395.00	524	446.50	4,091.50
Steam Launches	40	80.00	1,122.00	38	101.00	1,226.00	25	62.00	62.70
Butchers' Shops & Stalls	49	70.00	1,327.50	142	88.50	1,955.50	33	33.00	246.00
Private Ponies	29	24.34	1,371.14	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Carriages	23	64.00	3,936.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Jin-ric-shas	145	274.64	11,717.36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native.									
Shops or Stores for selling Foreign Liquors	1	20.00	2,100.00	...	...	2,280.00	1	13.33	2,140.00
Wine-shops, Restaurants, etc.	117	219.16	5,595.16	23	46.60	4,997.00	5	9.50	3,570.50
Opium-shops and Stores	1,432	5,579.25	43,188.45	1,503	5,751.00	45,687.50	1,534	5,453.50	41,654.75
Tea-shops	437	585.40	4,127.00	393	552.70	4,354.20	382	507.90	3,910.30
Pawn-shops	115	1,950.18	6,762.72	...	...	5,909.89	...	...	5,274.73
Jin-ric-shas	4,354	6,531.00	52,815.00	3,883	5,824.50	52,600.50	4,086	6,129.00	45,502.50
Wheel-barrows	4,135	2,621.79	21,472.33	3,688	2,347.58	22,437.27	4,178	2,514.55	17,418.90
Water-carts	9	18.00	166.00	12	24.00	210.00	16	32.00	258.00
Sampans	116	114.50	1,289.00	98	94.00	1,562.00	76	75.50	1,453.50
Boats	1,496	474.26	3,300.41	1,446	504.26	3,613.58	1,628	482.00	3,935.80
Total...\$		22,484.75	193,650.62	Total...\$		19,320.37	Total...\$	17,989.28	148,741.81
Slaughter-House Fees	28	225.03	1,873.43	27	186.94	1,569.86	30	211.37	1,707.36
Cattle-Shed Fees	28	957.35	7,549.00	27	775.55	6,359.15	30	855.90	6,839.10
Market Fees	1,355	1,785.00	13,607.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock Hospital Fees	52	215.00	1,651.00	41	164.00	1,171.00	36	145.00	1,176.00
Sub. of Police on Outside Roads	...	...	3,222.25	16	150.00	3,475.50	4	36.00	3,201.50
Dues on Merchandise	Tls.	395.81	58,551.59	Tls.	5,769.55	36,969.89	Tls.	8,981.25	39,878.06
Land Tax	"	578.78	139,068.90	"	14,676.86	137,979.24	"	14,798.70	108,503.99
G. M. Rate (Foreign)	"	10,014.56	81,906.62	"	6,685.68	65,964.68	"	3,246.80	44,986.93
do. (Native)	\$	28,869.98	255,942.04	\$	22,700.90	230,311.29	\$	20,062.00	198,549.41

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending 2nd Sept. 1899:—

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	42
Burglary	1
Cruelty to Animals	4
Cutting and Wounding	1
Furious riding and/or driving	2
Gambling	9
Larceny from Persons	2
" dwellings, etc.	35
Miscellaneous cases	202
Ricsha Licenses suspended	47
" confiscated	4-3
Wheelbarrow Licenses suspended	41
Beggars, Hawkers, and Rag-pickers	241
Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police	1,030
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	2
Stray dogs captured	37

DONALD MACKENZIE,
Deputy-Supt. of Police.

Markets.—Conditions for the issue of licenses to butcher's, poultry and game shops are submitted, approved, and ordered for circulation among the dealers interested. The sanction of the Council is given to the opening of the foreign section of the New Market rent free until the end of the year, and it is hoped that by this means the work of rendering sanitary the sources of the perishable food supply of the community may be facilitated and carried out without opposition.

Armed Men in the Settlement.—The following correspondence is ordered for publication.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 21st April, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour on behalf of the Council to refer to the correspondence which

took place in October and November last, on the subject of native troops passing through the Settlement and especially to the Taotai's dispatch of 9th November, in which it was agreed that all such troops should before passing through the Settlement, provide themselves with a pass to be supplied on application by the Senior Consul or, in cases of emergency, by the Council. Since the date of this communication bodies of troops have on several occasions traversed the Settlement under arms, but in no instance has the arrangement above referred to been observed. The Council in drawing the attention of the Consular Body to this disregard of a distinct understanding, would therefore request that the Taotai be informed that in the event of its further violation, it will be necessary to take into consideration the advisability of forcibly resisting the passage of native troops through the Settlement.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. FEARON,
Chairman.J. M. T. VALDEZ, Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal
and Senior-Consul.Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th August, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the Council's dispatch of the 21st April last on the subject of the passage through Settlement limits of armed bodies of natives and to inform you that since the date of that dispatch, itself the last of a series of protests against the continued violation of a definite and long-standing agreement, there have been two further and similar cases.

On the 2nd instant a small detachment of soldiers fully armed proceeded through the Settlement via Hongkew and the Soochow Creek and in reply to the Police demand for their permit their leader stated that they were

in charge of a prisoner going to Peking and that they had no permit.

Again on the 8th instant, before receipt of your letter of that date, informing the Council of the arrival of H.E. Kang I, bodies of soldiers collectively numbering as many as 500, marched from the Chinese city to the Soochow Creek and back without any permit.

I am now authorised and desired by the Council to request that the Chinese Authorities be clearly notified at the earliest possible date, that it is essential, in the interests of the good government of the Settlement, that sufficient notice be given of the advent of all bodies of Chinese troops, and that permits be obtained in all cases before they enter Settlement limits.

Further than this I am desired by my colleagues to place it clearly on record that henceforth steps will be taken for the arrest and detention of the leaders of such bodies of troops as are not provided with permits, and that they will be held in custody pending adequate explanation of their procedure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. S. FEARON,
Chairman.J. M. T. VALDEZ, Esq.,
Consul-General for Portugal and
Senior-Consul.H.M.F.M.'s Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 4th September, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter complaining again about the passage of Chinese armed troops through the Settlement without preventing the Senior Consul according to repeated promises by the Chinese authorities.

"In the Council's letter it is stated that henceforth steps will be taken by the Council for the arrest and detention of the leaders of such bodies of troops as are not provided

with permits, and that they will be held in custody pending adequate explanations of their procedure.

I laid your letter before my colleagues and in the last meeting of the Consuls it was decided that I should request H. E. the Viceroy at Nanking that orders be issued to all the camps in the province not to allow such bodies of troops to pass through the foreign settlements without giving previous notice to the Senior Consul and without keeping in military order during their passage.

My colleagues desired me also to inform the Council that they were never empowered by their ministers to hinder the passage of the Chinese troops through the Settlement.

The Consuls believe it is only within their powers to request from the Taotai the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the previous notification of such passage to the Senior Consul.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOAQUIM MARIA TRAVASSOS VALDEZ,
Consul-General for Portugal,
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,

Acting Chairman of Municipal Council
for the Foreign Settlement.

The Meeting then adjourns.

S. C. FARNHAM & CO., LD.

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on Thursday afternoon at the Head Office, 14, Broadway. Mr. J. R. Twentyman presided, and there were also present, Messrs. G. Peebles (Director), J. S. Knowles (Secretary), H. von Rücker, A. Korff, H. A. J. Macray, J. Welch, S. Groundwater, Zee Lan-char, D. T. Black, T. Pemberton, W. Pearce, and J. Ferrier—representing in all 4,235 shares. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary,

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Our report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and with your permission we will take them as read. A glance at the accounts placed before you will show you the splendid position we have attained and we are gradually improving it. A copy of the working account is on the table and you are welcome to see it. The properties and machinery are in good working order and the repairs as usual have been charged to running expenses.

The land and docks stand in our books very much below their value,—for instance, the Tunkadoo Dock could not be constructed for anything like the amount standing against it without taking into consideration the value of the land. We have a deep-water frontage extending the whole length of the property where vessels can lie at any state of the tide, and we expect it will soon be brought within the harbour limits, which will considerably enhance its value. We have been approached with regard to a sale, but it is not your Directors' idea to give it away by any means. My remarks regarding the value of Tunkadoo also apply to the Old Dock and property surrounding it, including the Broadway lot. It must therefore be obvious, that our position is a very strong one. The Cosmopolitan Dock has proved so far a great success, and when the whole is completed, with the extensive work shops, it should prove very remunerative to the shareholders. As it was necessary to do away with the old Collier Dock, the site being required for the new one, your Directors considered it advisable in the interests of the shareholders to write off Tls. 50,000 from Depreciation and Maintenance Fund, thereby strengthening our hands and making the business a profitable and safe investment to the shareholders. Every economy was observed in the construction of this dock, and I feel

sure the shareholders are satisfied with the result. Several vessels of heavy tonnage have been docked there and we have not observed any settlement or shrinkage in any way. As Mr. Galles drew your attention last year to the cost of our land and bunding at the Cosmopolitan Dock, being put down at Tls. 335 per moir, further comment is unnecessary. Another important and interesting matter for you is, the Company continues to prosper, and from appearances your dividend, gentlemen, is assured for next year also. One drawback is, notwithstanding the increase to our machinery and machinery account, we have been unable to cope with the amount of work offered us and have been compelled to refuse large orders. We have now new work on hand amounting to one million and a quarter taels; it therefore appeals to you, gentlemen, that we should not sit still, but should be up and doing; and the question arises whether we should not at this juncture do something to increase our business capacity to meet the pressing demands. It is not in my opinion fair to the present shareholders to go on buying new machinery out of the profits; some other means should be adopted to meet the exigencies of the case. You will observe the machinery account has been very much increased, and we are still buying and putting down new plant. We also found it expedient to purchase Fau Chong's machinery as an adjunct, which we are now working, and find it of valuable assistance in turning out the work. You will also observe the sailing vessel *Drumellan* does not appear, as she has been sold to advantage. Our worthy colleague Mr. Galles went home on sick leave for one year and we hope the change will be beneficial to him. If any Shareholder has any questions to ask I shall do my best to answer them.

There being no questions,

The Chairman proposed, Mr. Peebles seconded, and it was agreed to unanimously—

That the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1899, as printed and circulated, be adopted and approved, and that the Directors be authorised to pay a dividend at the rate of Tls. 15 per share to the shareholders on the register at this date.

It is proposed by Mr. A. Korff and seconded by Mr. T. Pemberton—

That Mr. Geo. Peebles be re-elected a Director of the Company.

Carried.

Upon the motion of Mr. J. Welch, seconded by Mr. H. A. J. Macray, it was also resolved—

That Messrs. W. H. Anderson and Geo. D. Scott be elected Auditors for the present year.

The Chairman—That appears to be all the business of the meeting. The dividend warrants will be issued to-morrow.

Mr. Welch—You mentioned something about new machinery; is there any scheme at present?

The Chairman—There is no scheme before the Directors, but still something will have to be done. I think we have the biggest plant in Shanghai in this business, but still it is not big enough to meet the demands upon us. We are working day and night, and although we have a new place of work with the lower dock, it is still not enough, and I think we could conveniently double the capacity of the business. If we anticipate anything of that sort of course it will be put before the shareholders in the usual way, but at the same time we have to do something, as our business is daily increasing.

Mr. A. Korff—May I ask Directors whether it is their intention to increase the Reserve Fund, because I see it is a considerable amount?

The Chairman—In my opinion it is nearly big enough now, that is why I made

those remarks just now. We have now approached about two-thirds of our capital, and if you put a value on our plant and the whole thing, it would come to very large figures, certainly over Tls. 3,000,000 at the present day, and I think we ought to consider something about enlarging the business. If you have any proposals to make the Directors will be pleased to take them into consideration. I should mention that we have still 500 shares unissued, but at the same time even that would be insufficient.

Mr. Korff—They have been taken at their original value of Tls. 100?

The Chairman—They are not taken into account at all. The capital stands at Tls. 750,000, but we are allowed to issue up to Tls. 800,000, but that would be inadequate to meet the need. Something will have to be done to increase the business. We have got three docks and can take the largest or smallest vessel that wants to come in, but still we cannot cope with the work.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Welch, concluded the proceedings.

Amusements.

CRICKET.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB. S.C.C. v. RACE CLUB.

By the narrow margin of 7 runs the S. C. C. on Saturday defeated a representative eleven from the Race Club. Batting first the "pony men" made 105, Farbridge and Tyack being the highest scorers with 32 and 27 respectively. The S. C. C. made a poor beginning when it came to their turn to bat, losing the first wicket without a run. The score then rose steadily, thanks principally to Mann, who, in his contribution of 40, hit four 4's, three 3's, five 2's, and singles. When the sixth wicket fell 32 runs were still needed to win, so that the prospect was rather in the Race Club's favour. However, A. J. H. Moule played well, making amongst his hits one for 5, and he received useful assistance from Wright, the match being won before the eighth wicket fell. Score:—

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB. First Innings.

W. J. Tyack, b. Wright	27
J. B. Walsh, c. Griffin, b. Wright	0
P. F. Lavers, c. W. H. Moule, b. Mann	5
H. S. King, c. A. J. H. Moule, b. Wright	3
R. C. Farbridge, st. Cheetham, b. Mann	32
E. Ormiston, c. E. C. H. Moule, b. Wright	3
S. Gilmore, b. W. H. Moule	0
H. F. Bell, c. and b. Mann	13
N. E. Möller, b. Mann	3
E. White, c. W. H. Moule, b. A. J. H. Moule	4
J. A. Murray, not-out	1
Byes 10; l-b. 1; w-b. 3	14

105
Mann bowled 2 wides and A. J. H. Moule one.

Second Innings.

W. J. Tyack, b. Wright	25
H. F. Bell, b. Mann	0
J. B. Walsh, not-out	13
P. F. Lavers, c. Griffin, b. Wright	0

38

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

J. U. Buchanan, c. Murray, b. Lavers	11
C. Biron, c. Lavers, b. Möller	0
W. H. Moule, b. Tyack	12
J. Mann, c. Walsh, b. Lavers	40
W. B. Cheetham, b. Lavers	5
A. J. H. Moule, not-out	24
F. Griffin, c. Möller, b. Walsh	2
E. C. H. Moule, b. Farbridge	2
R. J. L. Wright, c. Farbridge, b. Walsh	10
A. N. Woodward, b. Walsh	0
H. E. Campbell, run-out	0
Byes 4; l-b. 2	6

112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
RACE CLUB.

Overs.	Mdus.	Runs.	Wkts.
Wright	20	7	40
Mann	15.4	8	27
W. H. Moule	6	1	13
A. J. H. Moule	7	2	11

Second Innings.

Overs.	Mdus.	Runs.	Wkts.
Wright	6	1	14
Mann	5	1	24

S. C. C.

Overs.	Mdus.	Runs.	Wkts.
Bell	7	4	7
Möller	9	3	24
Lavers	12	2	27
Tyack	6	1	16
Walsh	5.4	0	23
Farbridge	3	1	9

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

S.R.C. v. POLICE R.C.

Playing on their own ground on Saturday, the S.R.C. gained a comparatively easy victory over the Police. Having made 150 for the loss of five wickets the S.R.C. closed their innings, and then got rid of the Police eleven for 54. Score:—

S.R.C.

W. J. Turnbull, l-b-w., b. Chilver	35
H. W. Dowling, run-out	26
S. Wallace, retired hurt	19
T. Veitch, c. and b., Collins	30
T. Wallace, run-out	1
W. H. Jackson, not-out	25
W. E. Wilson, not-out	5
Byes 4; l-b. 4; w-b. 1	9

150

C. E. Johnson, F. Johnson, J. Naylor, and J. W. Withington did not bat.

POLICE R.C.

E. Lynch, c. and b. Wilson	4
M. J. Champion, b. C. E. Johnson	3
Spottiswoode, b. Wilson	1
Robinson, b. Wilson	0
M. Collins, b. Wilson	0
C. Champion, c. S. Wallace, b. C. E. Johnson	10
Chilver, b. C. E. Johnson	4
Laurence, not-out	9
Brown, b. Wilson	4
J. Lynch, c. Wilson, b. C. E. Johnson	10
Mackintosh, b. C. E. Johnson	0
Byes	9

54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S.R.C.

Overs.	Mdus.	Runs.	Wkts.
J. Lynch	14	2	39
C. Champion	8	1	14
E. Lynch	11	2	31
Chilver	7	2	21
Collins	5	0	29

POLICE R.C.

Overs.	Mdus.	Runs.	Wkts.
Wilson	10	4	16
C. E. Johnson	10	0	29

S.P.S.A.C. v. S.B.C.

The School Club secured another victory on Saturday, when they defeated the Bowling Club by six wickets, the following being the final score:—

S.B.C.

F. H. Sawyer, c. White, b. O. V. Lanning	5
R. Carr, c. G. F. Lanning, b. O. V. Lanning	13
A. M. Reith, b. O. H. Andersen	4
N. J. Stabb, b. O. H. Andersen	3
A. Shewan, b. V. H. Lanning	10
G. L. Grattan, c. O. V. Lanning, b. O. H. Andersen	0
H. Adams, st. A. E. Lanning, b. G. F. Lanning	25
N. E. Cornish, b. O. H. Andersen	0
G. D. Coutts, b. O. H. Andersen	0
L. Plummer, c. G. F. Lanning, b. V. H. Lanning	11
J. Hall, not-out	1
Byes 2; n-b. 1	3

75

S.P.S.A.C.

A. E. Lanning, run-out	3
G. F. Lanning, c. and b. F. H. Sawyer	27
H. C. J. Wilson, c. Coutts, b. Carr	15
O. V. Lanning, c. Coutts, b. Stabb	16
V. H. Lanning, not-out	7
C. H. Kragh, c. Stabb, b. Sawyer	1
O. H. Andersen, c. and b. Stabb	8
A. H. White, not-out	0
Byes 16; l-b. 1; w-b. 2	19

96

R. H. Moorehead, F. W. Cameron, and T. P. Moorehead did not bat.

S.B.C.

Overs.	Mdus.	Runs.	Wkts.
O. V. Lanning	11	6	10
O. H. Andersen	16	1	42
V. H. Lanning	7	0	19
G. F. Lanning	1.1	0	1

S.P.S.A.C.

Overs.	Mdus.	Runs.	Wkts.
Grattan	12	2	23
Stabb	16	10	18
Cornish	4	0	18
Carr	3	0	11
H. Sawyer	4	0	7

THE SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

(Condensed from Sport and Gossip.)

RACE ON SATURDAY FOR "HANDICAP" AND "RATING" CLASS.

Start by gun fire at 2.30 p.m., sail down river, round mark-boat moored off Kajao Creek and return. Flappers are qualified to compete for the "Rating" prize at their official measurements.

Distance—about 16 miles.

SPECIAL RACE FOR "FLAPPERS."

Start and Course the same as above.

<i>Violet</i> , Mr. Duncan Glass	3.5*	scratch.
<i>Spoondrift</i> , Mr. A. E. Jones	3.0*	2m. 22s.
<i>Lorna</i> , Mr. W. H. F. Cary	2.3	6m. 34s.

FLAPPERS.

<i>Leven</i> , Mr. C. M. Adamson	97*	21m. 54s.
<i>Madcap</i> , " G. E. Burgoyne	97*	21m. 54s.
<i>Irvine</i> , " T. A. Clark	93	22m. 42s.
<i>Merlin</i> , " F. W. Styan	96	22m. 06s.
<i>Senta</i> , " E. Roese	97	21m. 54s.

With a whole sail easterly breeze and ebb tide the boats crossed the line in the following order, *Lorna*, *Spoondrift*, and *Violet* close together, the *Violet* to leeward.

After rounding Pootung Point they fetched the Old Dock buoy on the starboard tack, from there down to the Waterworks it was a dead beat, but the tide was pretty strong under their lee. Off the Hongkew Wharves the *Violet* carried away her jib, which was an old one, and she consequently lost ground until a new sail was bent. However, when the other jib was set the three boats were within a hundred yards of one another, and the beat down the Reach and through the shipping was most interesting. The *Spoondrift* lost somewhat by standing over on the Pootung side when off the Kerosene Wharves. Off the Cosmopolitan Dock the bend of the river carried the wind abeam, and the *Spoondrift* led, followed by the *Lorna* with the *Violet* hanging on the latter's weather quarter. About a mile from the stake-boat the *Violet* passed the *Lorna*, and the boat was rounded as follows:—

<i>Spoondrift</i>	3h.	46m.	00s.
<i>Violet</i>	3h.	46m.	55s.
<i>Lorna</i>	3h.	47m.	40s.

The home run was splendid, and opposite the Chinese Gardens the boats were abreast of one another carrying all sail. At the Waterworks the *Lorna* fell astern. The race

* Approximate Rating, subject to confirmation by the Official Measurer.

now lay between the *Violet* and the *Spoondrift*, and neck-and-neck work was made of it until at Boyd's upper shearlegs when the *Violet* stole a march in negotiating some lighters. Pootung Point was hugged closely and the race finished as follows:—

Finish. Handicap. Corrected

	h.	m.	s.	h.	m.	s.
<i>Violet</i>	5	03	52	scratch	2	33
<i>Spoondrift</i>	5	04	17	2 min.	2	32
<i>Lorna</i>	5	11	50	5 min.	2	35

The result of the race is that the *Spoondrift* wins both the Handicap and the Rating prizes.

FLAPPERS.

The flappers crossed the line in the following order: *Leven*, *Madcap*, *Irvine*, *Senta*, *Merlin*. Off the New Dock the *Irvine* took the lead but failed to keep it, for at the Standard Oil Wharves the *Madcap* and *Senta* had again passed her. From the Point to the stake-boat it was a free reach the boats gybing round as follows:—

<i>Irvine</i>	4h.	01m.	00s.
<i>Madcap</i>	4h.	01m.	50s.
<i>Senta</i>	4h.	03m.	30s.
<i>Leven</i>	} not timed.		
<i>Merlin</i>	} not timed.		

The homeward journey was all running and reaching, the finish being as follows:—

Finishing Time.

<i>Irvine</i>	5h.	40m.	00s.
<i>Madcap</i>	5h.	42m.	30s.
<i>Leven</i>	5h.	44m.	00s.
<i>Senta</i>	5h.	50m.	05s.
<i>Merlin</i>	6h.	00m.	20s.

THE MINIMA SAILING CLUB.

The boats started at 3.00 p.m. on the ebb tide for the 9-mile race to the Point and back. The *Dabchick* led, followed by *Glory*, *Dorothy*, and *Snippet*, with *Mona* bringing up the rear. The race was, according to the Club rules, declared "no race" owing to the *Mona* and *Snippet* having to render assistance to the *Glory* which capsized abreast of the Italian cruiser *Stromboli*.

BASE BALL.

Monday's game proved to be a very unsatisfactory one to the *Princetons*, owing to several of their players having hurt themselves in last Saturday's game, as well as having to play against the combined teams of the *Monocacies* and *Shanghais*. The absence of several of the local team gave the *Shanghais* the opportunity to play several of the *Monocacies*' best players, and strengthening themselves very much.

Owing to darkness the game was called at ending of 7th inning, the score standing 15—3 in favour of the *Shanghais*. It is regretted that the *Princetons* leaves Shanghai to-morrow, and hoped that on the return of the vessel the two nines will replay this game, as well as others with the *Monocacies*. Inning pitched in grand shape and was ably caught by the *Monocacies*' pride (Dawson). Dawson the *Princetons*' pitcher proved a good dark horse, and with a bit of practice, should give a good account of himself.

SHOOTING.

S. V. C.

"B" CO. MONTHLY CUPS.

The above were shot for on Saturday (9th), resulting in a tie between Col.-Serg. A. H. Brooks and L.-Corpl. W. G. Youngson for "A" Class. Priv. F. W. Fowler wins "B" Class Cup for the first time.

Appended are some of the scores:—

"A" CLASS.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	T'l.
C.-Serg. Brooks, A. H.	29	29	*58
Lieut. Peace, G.	25	30	+55
L.-Corp. Youngson, W. G.	24	29	53
Corp. Mansfield, J. J.	24	26	50
Priv. Twigg, P. O'B.	26	21	47
Corp. Hill, A.	25	18	43

* Handicapped 5 points.

† " 8 "

"B" CLASS.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	T.I.
Priv. Sanderson, R. P.	28	27	*5
" Fowler, F. W.	26	27	53
" Bell, J. A.	28	23	51
L.-Corp. Belbin	27	22	49
Priv. Marmon, C.	24	20	44
Corp. Holmes, A. B.	23	19	42
Priv. Hibba	19	20	39

* Handicapped 2 points.

Private Fowler won when shooting off the tie.

S.V.C. LIGHT HORSE.

The monthly cup competition was held yesterday morning. There was a good attendance, and the following were the best scores. Ranges, 400 and 600 yards. Winner, Trooper Massey.

Lieut. Ross	62*
Troop, Massey	61
" Marshall	54
Sqd. S.M. Dyer	51+
Corp. Sheldon	49
Troop, Burgoyne	49+

* Handicapped 5 points.

† " 3 "

THE CHEFOO RACE MEETING,
1899.(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN
CORRESPONDENT.)

Stewards:—Messrs. A. ANDERSON, J. BLOCK, P. CALENDER, J. W. CARRALL, DR. J. F. MOLYNEUX (Clerk of the Course), L. H. SMITH, (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), and J. P. WAKE.

FIRST DAY.

Wednesday, 13th September, 1899.

1.—YENTAI CUP.—Value \$60. Second Prize \$20. *Half-a-mile*. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$2.

Mr. Random's *Whim*..... 1

2.—MAIDEN STAKES.—Value \$100. Second Prize \$20. *One mile*. For ponies that have never run at any previous meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.

Mr. Sietas's *Katzenjammer* ... 1

3.—SHANTUNG PLATE.—Value \$100. Presented by the Commodore of Chefoo. Second Prize \$25 from the Race Fund. *Three quarters of a mile*. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$3.

Mr. Random's *Daredevil* 1

4.—ARMY CUP.—Presented by General Sun. Second Prize \$25 from the Race Fund. *One mile*. For ponies the *bona fide* property of residents of Chefoo. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$3.

Mr. Sietas's *Nana* 1

5.—HAIKUAN CUP.—Presented. For ponies first raced as griffins at Chefoo at this and previous meetings. Ponies which have won a race penalised 5-lbs. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount in China or Hongkong allowed 7-lbs. Weight for inches as per scale. *Three quarters of a mile*. Entrance \$3.

Mr. Sietas's *Katzenjammer* 1

6.—VISITORS' CUP.—First Prize 60%, Second Prize 15%, Third Prize 10% of Visitors' Cup Subscription List. *Once round the Course*. For ponies the *bona fide* property of residents of Chefoo. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.

Mr. Sietas's *Nana* 1

7.—WEIHAIWEI CUP.—Presented by the Admirals, Captains, and Officers of the British Naval Squadron. Second Prize \$50 from the Race Fund. *One mile*. Open for all ponies entered at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.

Mr. Random's *Whim*..... 1

8.—CHEFOO ST. LEGER.—*One mile and a quarter*. Forced entry for all ponies entered at the meeting, except griffins, optional for griffins. First Prize 65% of entrance fees with \$50 added from Race Fund. Second Prize 25% of entrance fees. Third Prize 10% of entrance fees. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, \$10 for one pony and \$5 extra for each other pony from same stable.

Mr. Random's *Daredevil* 1

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, 14th September, 1899.

1.—COASTING CAPTAINS' CUP.—First Prize 75 per cent; Second Prize 25 per cent of Cup Subscription List. *Once round the Course*. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.

Mr. Calender's *Surtur* 1*" Random's *Whim* 1*

* Dead heat.

2.—CONSULAR CUP.—Presented by the Chefoo Consular Body. Second Prize \$20 from the Race Fund. *Three quarters of a mile*. Winners at this meeting penalised, for 1 Race 5-lbs., for 2 Races 8-lbs., for 3 or more Races 10-lbs. Jockeys who have not won a Race at this meeting allowed 7-lbs. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$3.

Mr. Random's *Daredevil* 1

3.—TAOTAI CUP.—Presented by H.E. the Taotai. Second Prize \$35 from the Race Fund. Third pony to save his stakes. *One mile and a-half*. For ponies the *bona fide* property of residents of Chefoo. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.

Mr. Sietas's *Nana* 1

4.—LADIES' PURSE.—Presented by Ladies resident of, and visitors to Chefoo. Second Prize \$20 from the Race Fund. *Three quarters of a mile*. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies which have run at this meeting and not won a race allowed 7-lbs. Entrance \$3.

Mr. Freshman's *Katahdin* 1*" Calender's *Surtur* 2*

* Dead heat, run off, won by Katahdin.

5.—CHEFOO DERBY.—Forced entry for all griffins at this meeting, optional for ponies raced in Chefoo which were entered and did not win a race in 1897/8. First Prize 65 per cent of Entrance fees with \$50 added from Race Fund; Second Prize 25 per cent of Entrance fees; Third Prize 10 per cent of Entrance fees. Winners of one Race penalised 5-lbs. and of 2 Races 7-lbs. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10 for one pony and \$5 extra for each other pony from same stable. *One mile and a quarter*.

Mr. Sietas's *Katzenjammer* 1

6.—RACE CLUB CUP.—Value \$75. Second Prize \$20. *One mile*. For griffins at this meeting and ponies entered in 1898 meeting and which did not win a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting penalised 5-lbs. for each race won. Entrance \$2.

Mr. Wake's *Fallacy* 1

7.—CONSOLATION STAKES.—Value \$50. Second Prize \$20. *Once round the Course*. Forced entry for all losers. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$3.

Mr. Tin Wo's *Dorogoi* 1

8.—CHAMPION STAKES.—First Prize. 75% of Entrance Fees with \$75 added from the Race Fund; Second Prize \$35. *One mile and a quarter*. Forced entry for all winners. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance.—Winner of one race \$10; Winner of two races \$15; Winner of three or more races \$20.

Mr. Sietas's *Nana* 1" Random's *Daredevil* 2

Correspondence.

THE OFFICIAL STATUS OF
MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your issue of the 29th ultimo containing the Rev. Arnold Foster's letter on the above subject has just reached me, and I have read his argument with deepest interest. Some months ago an official dispatch came to hand advising me of the Imperial Edict he refers to, but recognising the important issues which seem involved I have as yet, beyond sending the usual card, refrained from further acknowledgment.

The grave dangers to Christian work exposed by Mr. Foster deserve the careful consideration of every missionary, and make me the more hesitate to suggest that there may possibly be another way of looking at the subject.

In order to clear the ground, perhaps the first question one may ask is: Is it right for missionaries to in any way seek official protection for their converts? Grant a negative, then the missionary can have no other course than to share in the suffering thereby involved—to share with something more than exhortations. "If one of you say unto them, depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?" There may be as great an abuse of the policy of non-resistance, whether one gives or refuses help, as of any other policy.

But grant an affirmative, then comes the question: To whom shall appeal be made? If to the Consul, then indeed we have an *imperium in imperio*. If to native officials—well, the protection clauses in the treaties have of late years by spontaneously issued Imperial edicts been recognised as part of the law of China, and a direct appeal to native officials no longer necessitates, though arbitrarily made it may include, an *imperium in imperio*.

We all accept the rule, keep away from the *yamen* as long as possible, but take the following case. A Christian, Ch'an, last February was called upon to receive the Dragon at the Lantern Festival; to "receive" means to kneel before it in worship with incense and candles. He fruitlessly begged to be excused; and finally called upon two native lay preachers, men kind, gentle, of sterling Christian character, to go and intercede. They went, were not allowed to even commence intercession, but were immediately set upon; result, to one a long black bruise from neck to heel, and near scalped, the other beaten insensible and thrown into a deep pool, life barely saved, and six months after still unfit for heavy work. Ch'an, himself and family, driven out, homeless, landless, all things carried off.

We could have shared with this one man, even with three, but it seemed as if we should soon have nothing left to share with anybody. Hence we appealed to the native executive to support its own laws. Other cases have arisen out of official neglect of this, in one of which a service I held was seriously disturbed, and the Christian women on their way home were drenched with liquid filth and otherwise insulted in a way unfit to describe in detail. These cases have been carried from *hsien* to Taotai with no result so far, save courtesy and promises. And finally we have been driven to choose between the Edict's right of appeal to the Provincial Governor, and the older course of the Consul. We have in this case chosen to appeal to the latter, and Mr. Allen is kindly and we hope effectively exerting his influence.

Here, however, is a definite *imperium in imperio*; and it certainly does seem clear as if, to avoid these appeals to a non-native

power, it would be more in accordance with the integrity and well-being of what remains of this unhappy country that appeals should be made to the native Courts. Would not this be the most effective way to ultimately bring about Mr. Foster's desirable end of inducing the Chinese Government to rectify its administration so far as native Christians are concerned?

The R. C.'s have obtained this decree; no Protestant wanted it. But what are we to do? However we may protest against this it will make no difference to them, and indeed, the decree may not make a very great difference anyhow, for they had already insisted upon as a right what is now merely formally granted.

There is little hope of local officials in general protecting native converts, unless some one be within reach to claim that protection. That it should be claimed for had characters, and for causes other than for persecution of Christianity is the great danger. And though many Protestants do not expect reform amongst the R.C.'s they can for themselves avoid private lawsuits, and only use their endeavours on behalf of liberty of conscience, a battle in which our fathers never hesitated to claim the support of the law when favourable, as well as to resist it when oppressive. Let the missionary above all refuse to help in cases existing prior to a convert's "conversion."

In regard to affairs between Protestants and Catholics an interview between priest and pastor will often remove difficulties which written correspondence only increases. The two Churches differ widely, so widely that as a priest whom I hold in esteem said to me not long ago, Roman Catholicism sees nothing but Hades for all Protestants; and on my reminding him that in China some thousand or two Protestant missionaries were preaching the words of our Lord and trying to live as He commanded, he still firmly replied: "As they never go to confessional they must all go to Hades." That was merely his "theology" (what a misuse of the term!), and I have no doubt he would run risks to save my life if in danger, which would only be his humanity! And in affairs between the two Churches a spirit of compromise will often be found the order of the day.

But this is a scarcely pardonable aside from the main question. What is to be our attitude towards this decree, acceptance or rejection? We do no good by rejecting. Indeed how can we reject? Can those of us who feel justified in seeking legal protection for our people reject the offer of the officials to dismiss our troubles in person? Is there no middle course? Would it not be better neither to accept (which means turning our houses into *yamén*s with big envelopes, stamps, official paper, etc.), nor to reject, but judging each case conscientiously to act as of old as circumstances demand? Nine cases out of ten we settle out of Court in kindly dealing with the natives. In the tenth case let the convert after every other method has failed, first petition his Pastor in writing, and if finally nothing but the *yamén* is left, then let him be sent to put in his plaint in the usual way, and the Missionary communicate with the *yamén*, even carrying the case in like manner to the higher Courts if need be.

We cannot prevent the R.C.'s from claiming the right now formally and, I agree with Mr. Foster, unwisely granted. Neither can we in fairness refuse, though we need not formally accept, what has been spontaneously offered to us, the right of direct appeal. The R.C.'s must look to their own conscience and character, as a Church of litigants spells ruin. The Romish Church pursues its own way regardless of public opinion; we Protestants are a check upon each other, and external division may lead to greater watchfulness and clearer vision.

In closing I would emphasise my agreement with Mr. Foster, that the greatest danger to the Kingdom of Heaven in China to-day is too much *yamén*. Thanking him for his timely letter, and you, Sir, for your space,

I am, etc.,

W. E. SOOTHILL.

Wenchow, 6th September.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In the different articles which I have read in various papers, published both at home and here, I note with much regret that always, in dealing with the previous Transvaal campaign of 1880-1, the writers fall into error in stating that the British troops were invariably outnumbered by the Boer forces. In no one case throughout that short but disastrous campaign was this the case, except as far as regarded the besieged towns. The fights at Lang's Nek, Ingogo or Schuin's Hoochte, and the final fatal one at Majuba were all engaged in by about equal numbers, although, of course, there was always a larger number of Boers in their four camps on the other side of Lang's Nek, than we had in ours at Mount Prospect, until after the defeat at Majuba and the arrival of heavy reinforcements under Sir Evelyn Wood and, later on, with Sir Fred. Roberts. And I regret also to add that the losses on both sides were entirely disproportionate. The following table will show roughly the numbers engaged on either side in the above three fights together with the losses in dead, wounded, and prisoners. The figures are authentic, being taken from my work on the War, published by Allen & Co., in 1882, entitled *With the Boers in the Transvaal and Orange Free State in 1880-1*, which ran through three editions.

I am, etc.,

CHARLES NORRIS NEWMAN.

11th September.

		Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Missing.
LANG'S NEK.					
British force actually engaged.....	1,200	83	110	2	0
Boers " " "	850	14	20	0	0
SCHUIN'S HOOCHTE OR INGOGO.					
British force actually engaged.....	450	66	68	0	9
Boers " " "	400	9	10	0	0
MAJUBA MOUNT.					
British force actually engaged.....	400	90	133	58	2
Boers " " "	250	2	6	0	0

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Having stated my facts and proved them, may I be allowed to point out that "abuse is no argument;" and that I decline to enter upon personalities, as I am not desirous of advertising either myself or any of my books. If, however, Sergt.-Major Lowrie will purchase or borrow a copy of the one dealing with the Transvaal war of 1880-1, he will there find all the information he wants. As far as I am, however, personally concerned, the further discussion of the points raised in my letter will cease.

I am, etc.,

C. NORRIS-NEWMAN.

15th September.

"TSINGTAO" versus "TSINTAU."

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—A short time ago your Weihien correspondent pointed out the danger that lies in the name "Tsintau," used by the German authorities for their new port at the entrance of Kiaochow Bay in that it is liable to be mistaken by the postal officials for Tientsin.

This fear is being realised. I have before me the wrappers of three periodicals from England, addressed to this city "via Tsintau" and arriving here by separate mails. The Tientsin postmark is stamped on each, and they are, of course, correspondingly belated.

I write to suggest that the public, in order to protect itself, adopt the spelling "Tsingtao" in all communications addressed to the new port. This is the correct pronunciation of the two characters 青島, the name of the place,

By way of complicating matters the Chinese Imperial Post, lately established in Shantung, and having its head office at the new port, offices stamped letters passing through it with the legend "Kiaochow." Kiaochow is a city, I may remind you, 110 li away, on the route of the new railway, and likely soon to have a post-office of its own.

I am, etc.,

SHANTUNG.

Chingchoufu, 26th August.

"LANG'S NEK"

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I trust you will allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few comments on a letter which appeared in your issue of to-day, entitled "The Transvaal Question." As one who has been in both the Zulu and Boer campaigns, I cannot possibly allow the letter in question to go by unnoticed. It is not my purpose to give details of the fight at Lang's Nek, but simply to state briefly the approximate number of those who took part in it and what they did. There were five companies of the 58th Regt., commanded by Colonel Deane (attached), ordered to storm Lang's Nek. The strength of any of these company's was not above 80 rank and file, some of them very much below that figure. However, taking the average strength of each of the five companies to be 75, it would only give a total of 375 rank and file. This does not include the officers commanding the various companies, together with their subalterns, which would probably bring the total up to about 388 of all ranks. It has since been clearly proved that the Boer force assembled at the Nek numbered over 10,000. On the writer's own confession he states that 850 Boers were opposed to us at the Nek, and, as the writer states that his figures, and his only, are to be depended upon this would mean that at least the odds in numbers were more than 2 to 1 against us. I do not know if the writer of the article was "engaged" at Lang's Nek with any of the British force, or, if he was on the Boer side, or whether he was merely present as a war correspondent with the Boers. The only other unit of the force ordered to assist in the storming of the "Nek" was the mounted Infantry under the command of Capt. Hornby, his second in command being Lieut. Lucy, both of my Regiment. The Troop Sergt.-Major was Regt. Sergt.-Major Lunny of the 6th King's Dragoon Guards, who on the expiration of twenty years' service had been appointed Chief Instructor at the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, and was waiting at Durban to take passage home, when he was sent back to

join the force under Sir George Pomeroy Colley at Newcastle. Sergt.-Major Lowrie was found with his horse in the Boers' trench, dead, riddled with bullets, with six Boers artistically sliced up in different ways to keep him company. The strength of this mounted force was only sixty all told. They were repulsed, which left us exposed to a heavy cross-fire, from which we suffered considerably. The advance on the "Nek" was still continued by the 58th, till the summit was almost reached, when the fight began in real earnest. We routed the Boers from their first entrenchment (they had three entrenchments between the Nek and their camps), and the Boer commander, seeing they were being beaten back, signalled to their main body to inspan the oxen ready to retreat, but finding that no reinforcements were coming to the aid of the attacking force, the Boers, who by this time had sent forward their supports in very considerable numbers, joined their comrades, with the result that the order was given to the 58th to retire.

It is on record that the retirement of the remnant of the five companies of the 58th Regt. (the old Rutlandshire) was executed as though they were on a ceremonial parade.

I am, etc.,

JOHN LOWRIE,
Sergt.-Major, S.V.C.,
Late Colour-Sergeant,
58th Regiment.

12th September.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In reply to a letter from Sergt.-Major Lowrie, late of the 58th Regiment, commenting upon some remarks which I made in your columns, on the prevalent fallacy that the British troops were always largely outnumbered in the first three engagements in the Boer War of 1880-1, may I be allowed to explain—as an ex-British officer and special military war correspondent, who had been through the Garka-Galeka and Zulu campaigns—that there was no intention on my part of calling in question the well-known gallantry—though coupled with generally bad marksmanship—of our "Tommy Atkins," nor of the particularly prominent pluck shown by the 58th Regiment, which was so badly cut up at Lang's Nek; my remarks being specially meant to call attention only to the danger of underrating our enemies, as we generally do, as was clearly proved by the results in the beginning of the Zulu and Transvaal campaigns.

Coming, however, to figures as given by me, they were, of course, taken from the official records and reports; and would have been controverted long ago if not correct; and they are still to be found in any other work of history of South African Wars. In criticising them, however, Sergt.-Major Lowrie falls into a couple of small errors in his letter, which are perhaps natural, as it is almost twenty years ago since the affair happened. His first mistake is a very general one, and was even shared in by the British military commanders at the time; and, in fact, until after the conclusion of the peace-without-honour, when the actual numbers of the Boers in arms against us were found out. The Sergt.-Major states that there were 10,000 Boers in their camps at Lang's Nek. I may inform him that there were very few more than this total in arms throughout the whole Transvaal; and more than half of that number were surrounding the besieged towns of Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Maratastadt, Middleburg, Rustenburg, Wakkerstroom, and Standerton, at all of which towns there were small garrisons of British troops, S. A. Irregulars, and civilians, who held their own gallantly throughout the war. There were

never more than 3,000 to 4,000 Boers in their laagers at Lang's Nek—including an Orange Free State contingent—even after the Majuba fight, when President Brand of the Orange Free State was in the Boer camp, arranging the terms of a peace convention. Mistake number two arises in giving the details of the British force actually engaged in Lang's Nek, as being five companies of the 58th Regiment, and 60 Mounted Infantry! whereas the force consisted of (see official records) five companies of the 3rd-60th Rifles, under Col. Ashburnham; five companies of the 58th Regiment, under Colonel Deane (who was D.A.G. and on General Colley's staff); one squadron of 150 mixed 1st King's Dragoon Guards and Mounted Infantry, under the command of Major Vesey Brownlow of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, who most gallantly led his squadron into action and out again, Capt. Hornby and Lieut. Lucy of the 58th being only in sub-command of the one troop of Mounted Infantry; seventy-five Naval Brigade men with two 24-lb. rocket-tubes; parts of two batteries of Artillery, with two 7-pounders and four 9-pounders, under Capt. Green, R.A.; about twenty Natal Mounted Police and some Army Hospital Corps with ambulances; the latter—Police and Army Hospital Corps—were the only men not under fire or in action during the fight. The guns shelled the Boer trenches and position both before, during, and after the charge of the 58th, and the 3rd 60th, who were extended on the left (the 58th and cavalry being on the right) kept up a steady fire on the Boers' right position, and, later on, covered the retirement of the remnant of the gallant 58th. As speaking Dutch well and knowing the Boers, I was specially appointed to accompany their Headquarters as a military war correspondent, which, as described in my book, I managed to do for a portion of the time, under great risks and misrepresentation. As to the why and the wherefore of our war with the Boers, your space is too limited and valuable to be taken up with details of the mismanagement on the part of our military leaders, and our betrayal by the political party then in power in England; but one fact stands out very clearly in the minds of all Britishers—viz., that it is a great pity that Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Frederic Roberts were not allowed to drive the Boers out of their position on Lang's Nek—which they could easily have done with the reinforcements placed at their disposal—before the country was given back to the Boers under certain liberal conditions drafted in what is known as the 1881 Convention. Had this been so, or even had the conditions of that Convention been kept by the Transvaal, the whole course of events in South Africa during the last two decades would have been altered, and we should not now have the necessity of going to war against the Boers in order to secure rights for all foreigners as well as Englishmen in the Transvaal, which were guaranteed by the 1881 Convention.

In conclusion, I may first state that much as all of us who know South Africa will regret the necessity and recognise the largeness of the "contract" we have taken on in tackling the Transvaal, with its forces, some 30,000 strong, well-armed, though not well-drilled, who are neither such good shots as they were 20 years ago, nor can the whole force keep the field very long together, and aided as they will assuredly be by their inaccessible position, their cousins in the Orange Free State, and a large number of rebellious Dutch in the British Colonies of the Cape, Natal, and Bechuanaland; for the sooner Great Britain shows her supremacy in South Africa—so vital to our Empire for many reasons—the better it will be for all concerned; as she has been since the beginning of this century, still is, and always must be, the Paramount

Power in Africa to the south of the Zambesi. Apologising for thus troubling you again,

I am, etc.,

CHARLES NORRIS-NEWMAN.

13th September.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I notice Mr. Charles Norris-Newman's letter in reply to mine. In my letter I stated the regiment I was in and my position, but Mr. C. Norris-Newman so far has not established his identity.

Who is he? What position did he hold? and what is the book he advertises as his? So far I have been unable to get any information on the above important points. Mr. Norris Newman said he was war correspondent for the Boers and an ex-British officer. Am I therefore to assume that he sold his services to the Boers, and is now fighting their battles?

If he will answer the above questions, I shall have much pleasure in going into details and will show the public the facts corroborated by an unimpeachable authority, but, like a true "Tommy Atkins," I like to fight above-board and know, if possible, whom I am dealing with.

Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this,

I am, etc.,

JOHN LOWRIE,
Sergt.-Major S.V.C.,
Late Colour-Sergt. 58th Regiment.

14th September.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The risk of the importation of plague from the infected ports surrounding us being great, it will certainly be as well to take every possible precaution, whether it be in sanitary, or other matters.

Rats and mice being particularly susceptible to the infection of Plague, Dr. Crocker, Port Health Officer for Manchester, has wisely pointed out the necessity for their extermination, both ashore and afloat, and he has been supported by the Medical Press in the matter.

Masters of vessels trading to infected ports would therefore do well to rid their vessels of these pests, as far as lies in their power.

Rats and mice may become infected on board ship from a single case of plague amongst the passengers or crew, and probably when sick would seek the shore when opportunity offered; it will therefore be a wise stitch in time to exterminate these vermin at once, both ashore and afloat, and thereby save the lives of hundreds and probably thousands of human beings by this simple precaution.

Amongst the many rapid means of doing so, the mongoose should not be forgotten, as this animal has done good service amongst the warehouses of Manchester, and a few dozen scattered round the rat-infested old godowns of Shanghai would be a boon, but if plague broke out, these would have to be killed and cremated.

If this war of extermination was carried out during the coming winter we should have one source of danger removed should plague revisit this coast next spring.

Rats caught on vessels should never be thrown overboard, but cremated in the furnace.

I am, etc.,

F. J. BURGE.

13th September.

SHANGHAI CRICKET.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I should like a few words in reply to your leader of to-day. The writer evidently has not gathered his information for the foundation of his "little homily" from very reliable sources. Whether the School has ever beaten the Club before, is neither here nor there. Cricket would be even a poorer thing in Shanghai, if the senior Club scored all the victories. I may mention the "Boys" included 5 men who have played in Inter-port matches, and with conspicuous success.

The game on Saturday was of course fairly fought, but the statement that the Club had the advantage as regards pitch shows a somewhat crude knowledge of wickets. First of all, the "pitch" at the commencement was like a "quoit pudding" and consequently "easy," and it is, I should imagine, a new idea for a cricketer to propound, that such a wicket "improves" under a hot sun. Your article goes on to state that the Shanghai Cricket Club bowling had neither "work" nor "stings," which distinctly assists my "pudding" argument, and also, as there was a plenitude of "loose balls," it is singular that it took one hour and a quarter to make the first 50 runs, and almost three hours in compiling 130, which does not prove exactly the remark that the "Boys" punished the aforesaid loose ball.

The suggestion of "cutting nets" and "wet wicket nets" I leave to your readers. Men in Shanghai will practise in the way that suits them, and no amount of supervision will alter that, unless we had paid professionals.

The gist of the whole matter is, the absence of keenness. It is not conducive to excessive enthusiasm to take the field, as last Saturday, with three coolies as substitutes, and critics cannot understand the demoralising effect this has had on the other players who were there at the appointed time.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, etc.,

W. J. TYACK.

13th September.

A WORD OF THANKS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Kindly allow me through your columns to express the sincere thanks of myself and company for numerous expressions of sympathy we have received owing to the loss by death of one of our comrades, and for the kind attendance of so many at the funeral.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM R. KAHLER,
Foreman, Hongkew Co.,
No. 2, S.F.D.

14th September.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The sad accident to a fireman on Tuesday evening and his subsequent death should, if anything will, be sufficient proof that an expert is required in the Fire Brigade, not only to warn men of the dangers of standing upon sunshades and thin roof tiles; of tottering walls and the proximity of risks generally; but also to instruct and direct the men as to the construction of houses and the easiest method of demolishing them.

It is not unusual to see some well-intentioned men working nightly at the end of a long hook vainly endeavouring to pull away timbers which they are unable to move, but which if attacked in the right way would fall like a pack of cards. I offer no slight to the heads of the

Brigade, who, I believe, would gladly welcome such assistance, if forthcoming.

I am, etc.,

AN OLD MEMBER.

14th September.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your correspondent "An Old Member" says: "The sad accident to a fireman on Tuesday evening and his subsequent death should, if anything will, be sufficient proof that an expert is required in the Fire Brigade to warn men of the danger of standing upon sunshades and thin roof tiles."

As these remarks may be construed as casting reflection on the firemen generally, and upon the Hongkew Company particularly, I have obtained the consent of the Chief Engineer to make a reply. The deceased was not at the time of the accident on either of the positions referred to by the writer, who has chosen to hide his identity under a pseudonym. Mr. Smith was with another member of the Company on the ordinary platform found outside most Chinese houses and which all firemen get on as good positions from which to fight the flames, and it was while they were clearing away the rubbish on one of these that the rail gave way and precipitated the unfortunate man to the ground. No expert could have foreseen this; hence "An Old Member's" deductions are not logical.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM R. KAHLER,
Foreman, Hongkew Co.,
No. 2 S.F.D.

15th September.

DR. BARNARDO'S WORK.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—By the last mail I received an acknowledgment from Dr. Barnardo of the sum contributed by residents in Shanghai towards his work among poor children. In his letter Dr. Barnardo says:—"There appears to be hardly any section of Christ's work in which there is so large a necessity for steady and earnest labour as among the neglected children of the masses. Fifty admissions into the Homes from the lowest ranks of destitution and misery are taking place every week that passes, and I have already nearly 5,000 waif children under my care, so you can imagine how heavy are my burdens and how much I need the prayers and practical sympathies of an increasing circle of friends to enable me to carry on the work of child rescue and training."

I am, etc.,

E. L. ELWIN.

33, Foochow Road,
14th September.

THE WEIGHTY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—"Action and Reaction" in your issue of the 9th instant is right in saying "Suspended's" problem is not very abstruse, but wrong in thinking he solved it.

"Suspended's" problem is impossible, for, outside his system of forces, there is no external force to produce motion.

"Action and Reaction" should try a larger quantity of fish and a less amount of school primers.

I am, etc.,

B. W.

Nanking, 13th September.

THE LATE FIREMAN'S FATALITY: AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you allow us through your columns to appeal to the community for aid on behalf of the family of the late Mr. J. H. Smith, a member of Hongkew Co., No. 2, S.F.D., who died from injuries received at the fire on the 12th instant. His family is left entirely without support. The Insurance Companies have been approached and no doubt will contribute liberally, but we wish to give others an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the actions of one who lost his life while obeying "duty's call."

If you will kindly receive subscriptions, or start a list yourself, we shall feel eternally grateful, and care will be taken that the funds are safeguarded and properly applied.

We are, etc.,

L. MOORE.

Chief Engineer, S.F.D.

WILLIAM R. KAHLER,

Foreman,

Hongkew Co., No. 2, S.F.D.

16th September.

[We will gladly acknowledge and forward any money that may be sent to us for this very deserving purpose, and have to acknowledge the sum of \$25 from Mr. J. Goodnow.—ED. N.-C. D. N.]

LANGKAT TOBACCO.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnen Boschexploitatie in Langkat:—

Hole No. 50—815 feet, the same as No. 49.

Hole No. 56—829 feet, we think there is a good prospect.

Hole No. 62—590 feet, 63—910 feet, 64—230 feet.

Daily output 10,400 gallons; hole No. 149 being partly shut on account of tinplate supply.

Crude oil in tanks 228,320 gallons.

Kerosene manufactured since 1st inst.

11,315 (cases.)

Kerosene shipped " "

12,195 (cases.)

Kerosene in stock " "

18,780 (cases.)

GEO. MCBAIN,
Director, Shanghai.

16th September.

THE DEMORALISATION OF WILD ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Apropos of your "puma" story: I am the possessor of one of the best-known dogs in Shanghai; and if you want to see to-day your illustration vivified just come round for five minutes.

Reading the paper this morning and discussing the story as applicable to our own, I said "Now there is G; no muzzle on;" "No," said my wife; "but he knows too much to go out without it." I went out; and thirty minutes afterwards was called up on the telephone by the Inspector of Police. "Will you pay ten dollars or be summoned, Sir? Your dog was caught without a muzzle on the Maloo." Well, I chose the ill that was; rather than fly to others which the Court might bring—being an Englishman.

The dog had deliberately on hearing the discussion run his chance. He apparently got 3 minutes' start, as four of the servants fled one each East, North, South, and

West. The eastern one captured him, but the policeman was inexorable and although he was actually in my servant's possession justice was meted out.

But now, Sir, for the sequel. Of all the down-trodden worms you ever saw, you will fail to find his equal; he is the most miserable, and the words said slightly "H'm—Police Station" will send him into a fit of fever and shivering. Call and see him if you have time.

I am, etc.,

CONFIDENCE.

16th September.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

10th September.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

(1) Hai Wen's term of one year as Superintendent of the Imperial-Silk-loom at Soochow being about to expire, we hereby appoint Ching En to be the next Superintendent for the following twelve months.

MOBILISATION OF TARTAR TROOPS IN THE SOUTHERN HUNTING PARK.

(2) Fên Ch'ê and his regiment being about to start soon for the army manoeuvres in the Southern Hunting Park, his post of Senior Wing-officer of the Vanguard Division of the Imperial Guards Corps is hereby given *ad interim* to Tê Yün.

(3) The Lieutenant-Generalships of the Manchu Bordered Yellow Banner Corps; Mongol Bordered White Banner Corps; Hanchun Bordered White, Bordered Yellow, Bordered Red, and Red Banner Corps, respectively, being about to be temporarily vacated by Fên Ch'ê, San Hui, Su Lu-tai, Ch'ing Hêng, Fêng Shên and Sê-p'u-ching-ngên, who are to go with their respective regiments to the Southern Hunting Park manoeuvres, we hereby appoint Shih Shu, Na Su-t'u, Chung Hsin, Hsiang P'u, Sung Hô, and K'uei Ch'ing to take charge *ad interim* of the respective Banner Corps above named.

(4) Duke Kuei Hsiang and the Nobles of Imperial lineage, Ea Yu and Kuang Chung, having to attend with their brigades at the manoeuvres in the Southern Hunting Park next day and days following, their Captain-Generalships of the Hanchun Bordered White Banner, and Yellow Banner Corps, and the Mongol Bordered Blue Banner Corps are hereby given *pro tem.* to Prince Tuan, Prince Chuang, and the Grand Secretary and Imperial Chamberlain, K'un Kang, respectively.

(5) Fên Ch'ê having to be present with his regiment at the Southern Hunting Park army manoeuvres during the following two weeks or so, his post of Grand Chamberlain of the Imperial Equipage is hereby given *ad interim* to Pi Lung.

Note.—Fên Ch'ê, whose name appears above as the holder of several high posts in the Imperial Court, is the Consort of the eldest daughter of the late Emperor Hsien Fêng. The Tartar forces of Peking, i.e., Peking Field Force and the Manchu, Mongol, and Hanchun Banner Corps, all of which are virtually under the command of Prince Ching, and who are to take part in the annual Army Manoeuvres in the Southern Hunting Park within the next few days, will probably be encamped near the five Chinese Army Corps of the Generalissimo Jung Lu, who have been encamped in that Park for the last four or five months. The original plan of the Empress Dowager was to have a grand combined review of the two armies, whose total should aggregate quite 150,000 men, or about 75,000 Tartars (Manchu, Mongols, and Hanchun), and the same number of Chinese. The well-known unfriendliness of the two Chief Commanders towards each other, whose quarrel is being eagerly taken up by their followers may, possibly, prevent

these combined manoeuvres, as the slightest misunderstanding between rival subordinate Generals or other officers, such as the claiming of senior positions, etc., may easily form the excuse to set alight the flames of civil war. There is, moreover, no decree commanding a combined review, and so, probably, the respective armies will be kept far apart from each other. The Censors and Hanlins of the rival factions are, however, carefully keeping the flame of discontent alive by repeated denunciations against the opposition chief or against one another; but the Empress Dowager makes no sign, as yet, while she simply shelves the fiery memorials the moment she reads the headings—some say to be carefully digested at some convenient hour. This is the chief reason of the superficial calm which marks the Peking political atmosphere at the present moment, a calm which has so far deceived most of the foreign official residents in Peking, but which is causing much anxiety to all high Chinese officials who appreciate the gravity of the situation in spite of the seeming quiet.—*Translator.*

11th September.

TENTATIVE STEPS TOWARDS FURTHER PROMOTION.

(1) Li Ping-hêng is this day appointed High Commissioner of Investigation for the province of Fengtien (Lower Manchuria). He is further permitted to travel to his destination by the Imperial Courier Service and to ask for and take with him any official he may desire to serve on his staff.

Note.—The appointment of the above ex-Governor of Shantung province—cashiered last year at the instance of the German Government following their occupation of Kiaochow—to investigate amongst others certain differences of opinion between the Tartar General and his Chinese subjects, and alleged maladministration of the provincial army by a number of officers, is apparently a tentative step of the Empress Dowager to see in what spirit the Germans will take this restoration to power of a man placed under the ban by them. The Commissionerhip, of course, is a temporary one; and the moment Li's investigations shall have been finished; but if no exceptions are made to the temporary appointment we may certainly expect to see Li Ping-hêng's promotion to some more substantive and even higher post. As the Viceroyships and Governorships at present are pretty well filled by the Empress Dowager's partisans, Li will most likely be anchored for the time being at Peking in one of the Six Boards.—*Translator.*

AN IMPERIAL RECOGNITION.

(2) Wang Jen-pao, expectant Taotai of Chihli province, who was granted an audience to-day, is hereby permitted to return to that province, and he is to be recorded in the Grand Council list for the next Taotai ship vacant in the said province.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

(3) Shu Tai is appointed Inspector of the affairs of the Manchu Bordered Blue Banner organisation.

12th September.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(1) Hu Ping-chih, Governor of Shansi, is commanded to resign his post, which is hereby given to Wang Chih-ch'un, Provincial Treasurer of Szechuan. Ho Shii, Treasurer of Shansi, is appointed acting Governor *ad interim*, until the said Wang Chih-ch'un arrives at his new post.

Note.—Hu Ping-chih, the deposed Governor of Shansi, has always had the reputation of favouring the English and was one of the few friends of the Emperor and champions of Reform who managed to keep their places after the *coup d'état*. Wang Chih-ch'un, the new Governor, has been abroad and was special Ambassador to Russia in 1895 to condole with the new Czar Nicholas II on the death of his father and to congratulate him on his accession to the Throne. Wang Chih-ch'un, though believed to be liberal-minded, has the name of being a Pro-Russian.—*Translator.*

(2) Chou Fu is appointed Provincial Treasurer of Szechuan vice Wang Chih-ch'un promoted as above.

Note.—Chou Fu is well known to foreigners in Tientsin where he was also Customs Taotai, and was Provincial Judge of Chihli and Inspector-General of Port Arthur and Weihaiwei and of the Peiyang fleet during the late war with Japan. He was chief favourite of ex-Viceroy Li Hung-chang who raised him from the ranks and shortly after Li's translation to Peking went into retirement. Chou Fu's return to official life may, therefore, be a forerunner, perhaps, of his patron's coming into prominence again.—*Translator.*

THE USUAL EXCUSE.

(3) I Kuang (Prince Ching), whose term of one year as Chief Commissioner of Octroi at the Chungwên-gate of Peking, has just expired, reports that the duties received there during his stewardship have not come up to the amount required by law, and prays that he be excused from making good the sum. The Board of Revenue is commanded to report upon the said Prince's report.

Note.—The above post has now been given to the Prince's great rival, Jung Lu.—*Translator.*

THE SHANGHAI NATIVE CITY WATERWORKS.

On Saturday morning there was an official inspection of the new City Waterworks, to which the representatives of the Press were invited. Yang Taotai and Mr. Tong Kid-son, the two principal Directors, were present, together with Mr. Lehmann of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., the General Managers; Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, the Engineers; Mr. Fowler of the Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Co., who will be the Engineer in charge of the Waterworks upon its completion, and Messrs. Blechyn-den and Ord, of the Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding and Dock Co., Ltd., the contractors for erecting the machinery and water tower, and laying the pipes. After visiting the town office on the Chinese Bund, the foundations of the water tower were inspected. The tower, which will be constructed of steel, is 80 feet high, supporting a tank 20 feet in diameter, capable of holding 50,000 gallons. The water tower has been constructed by Messrs. Ritter and Conley, N.Y.

The pumping station is situate about two miles further up the river and a little less than a quarter of a mile beyond the French Waterworks. There will be two settling tanks, a secondary tank for feeding the filter beds, of which there will be three, and a clear water reservoir. Arrangements have been made for a considerable extension of the works as occasion arises. The engine and boiler house are well forward, as well as the godown and engineer's residence. The engines have been supplied by the Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Company; the cast-iron pipes are from the well-known firm of R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, and the hydrants and valves have been purchased from the Kennedy Valve Co.

The main, from the pumping station to the water tower will, for the first section, be laid across country for a distance of 1,000 yards, connecting with the Arsenal Road at a point 250 yards from the Chinese Bund, it will then be laid along the inner side of the Chinese Bund as far as the Tamat'ou (Big Jetty) where the water tower is situate.

After the inspection of the works, the party adjourned to one of the buildings, where the toast of success to the China Inland Waterworks was duly honoured in bumpers of champagne. The success of this enterprise, the first native waterworks in China, which has now been successfully launched, is largely due to the ability and energy of Mr. Tong Kid-son, who has successfully contended with the difficulties

which appear to surround all new enterprises in the official and commercial world of China.

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MY AUDIENCE WITH THE KING OF COREA.

A TRUE STORY.

We had been steaming all night up the Han River in a second-hand Japanese tug, dodging from sandbank to shoal, reversing engines one minute, and ploughing ahead the next. Wearied with effort, I sandwiched myself between the Japanese, sleeping on the lower deck, and was dozing off, when a clawy, clammy, something, pounced into my face. With a start, I was up, in time to see a huge rat clear the deck, over the unconscious sleepers, and disappear into his hole, my compliments following hard after him. Robbed thus of rest, I climbed out on top, and spent the remainder of the night watching the grouping of stars and hills, that changed, and passed, or swung about, with the moving of the steamer. Here Corea had made her first stand against foreigners, here her dead had lain heaped up where the white man entered. Mountains had failed in their guardianship, and, in all probability, would fail again. Toward the east rose a black denuded range, three thousand feet up among the stars, watching under its shroud the fate of dynasty and city. Beneath it slept king and queen, eunuch and palace-maid, all certain that there was no flaw in its guardianship, that they might laugh, and live, and sin on fearlessly, for the mountain would see to it that all was well.

With morning we had reached the landing. Among those who came to meet us was a girl some fifteen years of age, dressed as a Japanese. She had ridden down to the river, four miles, astride of a foreign saddle. Her nationality was a question. Was she Corean or Japanese? She seemed intensely in earnest, taking no notice of those about her, but stood, switching the ground nervously with her riding-whip, and looking with great impatience for some one on the boat. She was not awaiting me, for I landed, and went close up to her, but her eyes never wavered. Some one had failed her. In an instant she was astride of her pony, and with one cut of the whip, was off, cavalier fashion, for the south gate. An onlooker remarked that yon girl on the horse was half Jap and half Corean, and that she was an attendant on the Queen in the Palace. Viewed in the light of Corean feminine modesty she certainly seemed a dare-devil girl.

All was quiet in the capital. The same familiar odours as of yore greeted me. Dogs were not better mannered. Streets still had their gutters ploughing lazily along the middle. Pride and poverty strode by.

I slept comfortably till early morning, when the rattling sound of rifle shots disturbed me. There was something up somewhere. Coreans never move otherwise, and that morning the city was all in motion. Nothing short of a political earthquake, or tidal wave, could make so great a stirring. I sauntered down to the Palace to find, if possible, the centre of disturbance, when, bundling forth from the side gate, came soldiers, prisoners, and frightened women. Some one said that the Queen had been murdered, and here was the blood before my eyes of Hong, late commander-in-chief of the Corean army, shot half-an-hour ago. Excitement grew intense. All day long the white-coated multitude surrounded the Palace, filled the streets, and surged from gateway to gateway. On the second day I was asked by one in authority to push my way into the Palace, find the quarters of the for-

eign General, remain with him all night, and discover, if possible, by whom this tragedy had been committed, for the Queen indeed was murdered, and her body burned with American Standard oil. A young girl in attendance, it seems, half Corean and half Japanese, had pointed her out to Miura's soldiers and the rebels that followed, and they had slaughtered her, like a rat in its hole, and now they held the Palace, while his Corean Majesty shivered and chattered helplessly on his mat. "Send me some foreigners," said he, "to stay by me; let them be anything in the world, tide-waiters or missionaries, globe-trotters or Swiss bell-ringers, only let them be foreigners," said he, "foreigners." On this specially flattering invitation, I was invited to run the guard and risk my life in behalf of his Gracious Majesty.

Thinking I might find some amusement on the road to royalty, I went straight for the gates, and the guard presented beautifully. All danger was over, when suddenly a Corean officer, dressed like a Japanese, stepped in front of me and said, "Where are you going?" "To the headquarters of the foreign General in charge," said I. "There is no foreign General in charge," said he, "go out!" "Here is my card," I said; "report me to my Consul through the Foreign Office, will you?" "All right," said he, "but go out first." "But if I go out you'll have nothing to report, don't you save?" This staggered him for a little, and I walked on. Then I heard him, when he had collected his stray senses, order the soldiers to follow at once, arrest me, and put me out. One came after at the double quick and actually took me by the arm, but I returned him an expression as much like that of the God of War as I could muster, and he beat a nervous retreat. I left him and his officer to fight and swear it out between them, and passed on through gate and quadrangle to the quarters of the foreigner who was formerly in charge. The General was an American of many years' experience. He had served in Egypt and elsewhere, and the failure to save the Queen and keep out the rebels had been through no fault of his. The chronic incapacity of the Corean Government explained it. The Queen was dead, carved up, and cooked. The King was all but driven insane, from craven fear and weakness. The Crown Prince, a fool by birth, under circumstances such as these, was doubly idiotic. The King's elder brother, who lives and flourishes still, had been chosen by the rebels as head of the Household Department. Fat, and round, and jolly over cremating his sister-in-law, he was in a state of exhilaration, when I first saw him, smoking a cheap foreign cigar. Our presence was of course most distasteful to him, but it had to be borne with as an evil that could not be avoided. He had his plans matured, however, of gradually getting rid of all foreign influence, and was simply biding his time.

Just then, on hands and knees, by "underground railway," and through the back window, came a message from his Majesty to the General in charge: "They are talking of removing me to the other side of the Palace grounds, a mile from here, in order to get me away from foreigners. Come at once, and in public audience make request that you go with me, but do not say that I told you. Be sure to make urgent request." Some time later, I accompanied the General into the august presence of the little frightened monarch, who stood behind the bar. He was dressed in plain white silk, wore a look of most inexpressible woe, and yet he brightened somewhat at our coming. He shook hands and said in parrot-like English: "How-do-you-do?" It was a study indeed, to watch his twitching hands and face, and his feet shuffling from side to side. He spoke in low effeminate accents, and looked with the

most appealing eye that dumb creature ever rolled toward its master,—in all, the most fearsome sight that I have ever seen. A poor, helpless, incapable, at the mercy of the savages, who held him prisoner!

On his left, stood the Crown Prince, a head taller than his father, a coarse brutal monster. He too shook hands, and then with one paw over his mouth, spewed and split with laughter. The funniest experience of all his funny life! Two days previous his mother had been butchered, and since then his father had been half-crazed from fear and weakness, while he, the lunatic, in the midst of the tragedy exploded with laughter.

On the right of the King, stood his older brother, red with the blood of his own kin, but his face resembling that of the Crown Prince, huge and frog-like, was placid. He had played the winning card and was happy, he and his pa, the Tai Won-kun. As Minister of the Household, of course he was on hand during the audience.

The old General, visibly trembling with emotion, said: "I have been eight years in attendance on your Majesty, and your Majesty has been good to me, and now that a change is contemplated to the other side of the Palace, I humbly and earnestly make request, that I be permitted to accompany, and wait upon your Majesty as heretofore." The request was interpreted and understood. The King twitching meanwhile, whispered a word or two to his brother about the petition being granted, but the big brother frowned and said: "No! no!" Then the King, in the accents of a frightened schoolgirl, said: "The General need not go with me, remain here in the library where you are, that is near enough." "I repeat my request," said the general, "to go with your Majesty wherever that may be." Again a tussle ensued, the big brother coming out "king of the castle." His Majesty piped: "You are not permitted to come with me." "Then," said the General, "I shall come with my Minister and demand permission." The King's brother looked at the General with a green ravenous look, and the King in a state of hysteria said, with appealing eye: "Go away. Don't mention the subject again. You cannot come."

We shook hands feebly all round, even the Crown Prince removed the covering from his muzzle, and said good-bye also. The Minister of the Household saw us safely through the inner quadrangle, and I walked out of the court and away from the gruesome presence of his miserable Corean Majesty. As I passed the front gateway, the officer in charge saluted, as did all his soldiers. A Corean proverb says: "If your coup d'état fails you are a rebel, if it succeeds you are king." I was king as far as the outside gate was concerned.

ESSON THIRD.

CHILDREN AND FLOWERS AT KULING.

The beauties of nature, as shown in the flowers of the different seasons here, have in previous years been a source of great pleasure to visitors, both young and old, but this year additional zest has been given to the gathering of these treasures by the intelligent study and careful preservation of the blossoms by many of the young people assembled on the hill-top.

A class in elementary botany was established, under the leadership of Miss Reid, S.S.A. (for five years Science and Art Mistress at the C.I.M. Girls' School, Chefoo), and for the past two months the children have been busy hunting for particular "types," discussing their structure and characteristics, filling buckets and washbowls with their "specimens," requisitioning all the heaviest boxes to make "presses," and pasting flowers on every available bit of paper.

Even the toddlers caught the fever, begged their mothers to take them to the "bottomless class" and brought in armfuls of grass and weeds, which they wished to "press and mount."

The result of all this industry was seen on Friday afternoon, the 1st of September, when parents and friends, as well as pupils, were invited to tea and inspection of collections at the C.I.M., with a public examination and distribution of prizes in the tent afterwards.

For purposes of competition the children were divided into three sets:—I, over 11 years of age; II, from 8 to 11 years; III, under 8 years. In division I, 30 specified "types" had to be submitted; in division II, 25, and in division III, 20, with as many additional sheets as the industry of the individual child would extend to. Forty-eight collections were sent in, of which forty-two were complete "type" sets, and nearly all of these included a good number of extra specimens.

In division I all sheets bore a motto, in division II a floral *nom de plume*, and in division III an initial letter. Sealed envelopes similarly marked on the outside and containing name, age, etc., of the competitors, were also handed in, to be opened after the judges had made their award.

The collections were examined, and prizes adjudged by Mrs. Gillison, Hankow, and Mrs. Lewis, Shanghai, with Mr. Lewis as final referee, all of them being experienced botanists. The ladies spent Tuesday afternoon, and nearly the whole of Wednesday, in examining and comparing the specimens, for in several cases the competition was very close.

Friday was a great day for children and parents, and happily for us all, the mists which had obscured the valley for so many days during August cleared away, and we had pleasant weather. From 3 p.m. there was a constant stream of visitors standing and moving round the tables on which the dried plants were displayed, and many were the expressions of surprise at the amount of work done, and the care and skill shown by younger as well as older children.

At 4.30 p.m. all gathered in the tent, which was well filled, the children being ranged on one side, facing a large bowl of flowers gathered from the hill-side. The Rev. A. Orr-Ewing, Kiukiang, presided, and after a few introductory remarks on the nature and object of the gathering, and the circumstances which had led up to it, he read the "Teacher's Report"—as follows:—

"The facilities for the study of botany being unusually great in this place, it was proposed in June to start a children's class in *Practical Elementary Botany*, to be carried on during July and August, and children over 7 years of age, willing to do at least a half-hour's steady work daily, were invited to meet Miss Reid at Mrs. Orr-Ewing's, on Monday, the 3rd of July, at 10 a.m. Thirty-seven came, all seeming eager to learn, and when it was found that there was to be no book-work of any kind, others applied, so that by the second week the number had increased to fifty. Several children under seven asked to come, and were received on condition of necessary help and encouragement to persevering work being given by their parents.

"In all 64 entered their names; of these four little ones did not come a second time, and a few have attended irregularly, but the attendance has been on the whole extremely good, and the interest throughout well maintained; even during the terribly wet weather of the first half of August between 30 and 40 were present at each lesson. Owing to the limited accommodation, and the great differences in age of the students (5 to 14 years) the class from the second lesson was divided into those under and those over ten, each section meeting twice weekly for half-an-hour. In so short a time only the barest

rudiments of botanical knowledge could be imparted, and the teacher's aim has been, not to teach names, etc., of individual flowers, but to impart a general knowledge of the broad principles underlying botanical classification, thus providing a foundation on which future teachers, or the elder pupils themselves—may build a superstructure of accurate and detailed information.

"Hence the study of *Types*, which has occupied nearly the whole of our too short period of study.

"That even the little ones have gained some idea of the general direction of the teaching, the following incident will show.

"Walking in the valley, a 10-year-old pupil brought me a flower to ask for information. Her seven-year-old companion said promptly—'What's the use of troubling Miss Reid? You know it's a composite!' Nearly 50 of the children have kept faithfully to their promise of doing at least half-an-hour's work daily, and most have done considerably more, the prize winners and most of the 'Highly Commended' ones having spent not less than an average of two hours daily at their plants, while the winners of the first and second prizes have done far more than this.

"The class has been throughout a source of unmixed pleasure to me, and I believe the blessing of God will follow this work done in His name for the children whom He loves so well, and that permanent benefit to character will result in many cases.

"Our best thanks are due to Mrs. Orr-Ewing for the use of her dining-room, without which the class could not have been held, and to Mrs. Oxley and Mrs. Orr-Ewing for their kind help in the way of valuable prizes for the best collections of mounted wild flowers, the offer of which greatly stimulated the work of the class."

The chairman then called on Miss Reid to examine the class, which she did by questioning them about the specimens in the great bowl before them, the questions as to structure, classification, etc., being promptly and correctly answered.

Mr. Orr-Ewing then gave a short, earnest address to the children, reminding them that these lovely flowers had been here for many years ere human eyes had seen them, thus showing that God had made them for His own pleasure (Rev. 4.11), and out of the greatness of His love. He also spoke of our Lord as a "Teacher of botany," when He said "Consider the lilies," for while the study of nature makes God more real, the study of God makes nature far more beautiful.

He then read the "Judges' Report" as follows:—

"The collections sent in numbered forty-five. They are as a whole exceedingly good, and would have done credit to much older children. This is especially true of the work of Theodore Macklin and Ruth Meigs. Both these competitors are under eleven years of age, and belong therefore to the second division, but as their work, both in quality and in quantity, was found to be ahead of all other work, the 1st and 2nd prizes respectively have been awarded to them.

"Nearly all the collections give evidence of a large amount of pains-taking work. Most of them show also some intelligent knowledge of the elements of botany, which is wonderful, considering that the class has only been held during the past two months, and the children, with one or two exceptions, had no previous knowledge of the subject. Both Miss Reid and the children are most heartily to be congratulated."

The list is as follows:—

Prize	Specimens.
1st.—Theodore Macklin, Nanking.....	(9½ yrs.) 124
2nd.—Ruth Meigs, Nanking.....	(9 yrs.) 68
3rd.—Ethelwyn Bonsey, Hankow.....	(11 yrs.) 62

4th.—Samuel Woodbridge, Chinkiang.....	(13 yrs.) 64
5th.—Woodrow Woodbridge, Chinkiang.....	(7 yrs.) 67
Highly Commended.	

DIVISION I.—CHILDREN OVER 11 YEARS.

Radclyffe Jackson, Kiukiang.....	54
Louise Woodbridge, Chinkiang.....	53
Wilford Bonsey, Hankow.....	60

DIVISION II.—8 TO 11 YEARS.

William Macklin, Nanking.....	56 specimens
Alec Stuart, Nanking.....	56
Grace Woodbridge, Chinkiang.....	51

DIVISION III.—UNDER 8 YEARS.

Mary Bromhall, Kuling.....	30 specimens
Maggie Daff, Kuling.....	25

Commended.

DIVISION I.

Archie Adams, Hanyang; Edgar Davault, Chinkiang; Irma Jellison, Nanking; Edward Little, Yangchow; Muriel Oxley, Hankow; Lillie Ware, Shanghai; and Josephine Woods, Tsingkiangpu.

DIVISION II.

Kenneth Bonsey, Hankow; Joan du Jardin, Kiukiang; Gladys Little, Yangchow; Muriel Molland, Nanking; Nellie Nichols, Nanch'angfu; Amy Orr-Ewing, Kiukiang; and Walter Oxley, Hankow.

DIVISION III.

Basil Cornaby, Hanyang; Patia Kosnetzoff, Hankow; Mary Orr-Ewing, Kiukiang; Archie Orr-Ewing, Kiukiang; and Bertha M. Watt, Shanghai.

Besides those in the "Honour List," complete "Type Sets" were shown in division II by Gordon Adams, Hanyang; John Archibald, Hankow; Hubert Cornaby, Hanyang; Rachel Jellison, Nanking; Anna Kosnetzoff, Hankow; Vera Kosnetzoff, Hankow; Ruthen Nichols, Nanch'angfu; M. Crewdson Walker, Chinkiang; and James Ware, Shanghai.

And in Division III by Jessie Macgregor, Hankow, and Theodore Walker, Chinkiang.

Small, but nicely-finished sets, "Not for Competition," were shown by Mildred E. Stuart, Nanking, and Luther M. Ferguson, Shanghai, who were not able to attend the whole course of study. Altogether about 1,950 sheets were shown.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. Oxley, Hankow, who said a few kindly words to each recipient. Theodore Macklin received a beautiful moist-cream box, given by Mrs. Orr-Ewing; Ruth Meigs, a set of seven charming volumes, given by Mrs. Oxley; Ethelwyn Bonsey, J. G. Wood's *Out of Doors*; Samuel Woodbridge, Scherren's *Through a Pocket Lens*; Woodrow Woodbridge, Paul Bert's *First Year of Scientific Knowledge*; Alec Stuart, a magnifying glass, as a "consolation prize."

A note of thanks to Miss Reid, signed by the parents, was read by Mr. Ware, and a charming letter from the children, by Archie Adams—to which Miss Reid replied that the work had been a labour of love, and a source of unminimized pleasure to her from beginning to end.

The meeting closed with the *Te Deum*.

KULING, 18th 99. FOURTH SECTION.

(Conclusion.)

Another Outlander who, however, did not apply for the franchise, but whose doings concern the landrenters not a little is a Russian gentleman who, two years ago, obtained possession of a piece of land adjacent to Kuling. Originally it was a small piece, but endowed with wonderful powers of expansion. It has grown and grown until now it fills the whole of a great valley to which the only way of access is by means of the Kuling

roads and Estate. Here lots are being sold as fast as burghers can be found amongst the Russians and French, and sooner or later there will be difficulties. The chief complaint against this Outlander, at present, is due to his treatment of the natives. Here, too, there was a raid and a burning of houses; but of a much more blame-worthy kind than in the case of the gambling den already mentioned. Outside the boundary of the Russian property some natives lived in about twenty small huts. Among them was a sort of inn or shop containing goods to the value of about \$80. One day they were ordered by the Russian gentleman to clear out, although by what right, or for what reason, no one can tell. Of course, the natives paid no attention, so a day or two after, the aggressor set fire to the place and burned it down, leaving about fifty people, including women and children, homeless. Of their property they were able to save nothing, and the whole proceeding greatly exasperated the natives on the hill.

A considerable number of the Settlement lots are still innocent of buildings, and amongst these are some of the best. They are in the hands of owners who, at present, neither require them themselves, nor wish to sell them to others. One such lot which has been at the disposal of the British Government from the first is, however, now to be occupied at last. We are glad to hear that \$10,000 worth of buildings are going up on it. The lots at the disposal of the Trustees were all sold one year ago. The area per lot was about five *mu*, and the price \$200, with twenty per cent off to missionaries. This was the money which built the roads and bridges, and set Kuling agoing. Any one wishing to obtain a lot now must buy from private holders. Several have changed hands this season at about \$600 a lot, although, last year, double that sum was paid for some. When the extension is obtained there will probably be a further and similar drop in the value of unoccupied lots.

As to the extension. There are scores of people who wish to build at Kuling, but who cannot afford to pay fancy prices for their sites, and there are miles and miles of good building sites all around, which belong to nobody and are entirely unused for any purpose. The Trustees have been, therefore, hard at work to obtain an extension of the Estate, but as yet without success. How such a matter would be managed at Petaiho, or similar places, we do not know. Probably property there is in the hands of native private owners with whom a bargain could be made. Here it is different. The strictest search will fail to bring to light a single specimen of the native private owner in the neighbourhood of Kuling. It is a regular No-man's-land. Further, a large stone tablet set up at the city gate, at Kiukiang, informs the public that the Lu mountains belong to the Government, and denounces severe penalties against any native leasing or selling property there.

Under these untoward circumstances there are but three ways in which it is possible to get hold of property. First, it may simply be taken, and if anyone object he can be told that the property is not his, and to mind his own business. If the Chinese officials object, the claim can be withdrawn and renewed again later on—a few years' possession is ten points of title. Second, it may be bought. It is true there is no native who possesses the right to sell; but that is a mere detail! There are lots of them who are quite willing—for a suitable consideration—to sell what is not theirs and to run the risk of the racket afterwards. Having thus made a purchase the Consul may be got to insist on the Chinese officials recognising the transaction which makes all perfectly secure. If the seller is caught he will have to pay for it with his skin—

several priests lost their lives in connection with the Russian gentleman's operations—but that is their look-out. Third, property may be leased from the Government in the same way as other foreign concessions are obtained.

This third method was the one adopted by the Trustees. Upwards of a year ago they wrote the Governor of the province requesting an extension. His Excellency replied favourably, and said he would instruct the district officials to ascertain what was wanted. In due time these instructions came, and a couple of the officials, accompanied by several of the Trustees, paid a visit to Kuling to "look see." These officials professed themselves perfectly agreeable to the extension, but said that, as the land was public property, it would be necessary to obtain the consent of the gentry, as representing the people, to the transaction. If that were secured they, the officials, would immediately put the matter through. The Trustees found it no easy task to bring the gentry into line, but, after prolonged negotiations, they succeeded in striking a bargain with their representatives who, in consideration of a sum of Tls. 5,000 to be paid to their Guild and a further sum of Tls. 1,000 to be given towards the erection of a Club-house at Kuling for the use of officials and gentry, disposed of their interest in the property.

In referring the Trustees to the gentry the officials evidently thought they had neatly disposed of the matter. It was most unlikely that these gentlemen could ever be got to agree to anything. Thus when application was again made to the officials to make good their promise they were in a fix. The time for favouring foreigners had now passed away. They did not feel safe in giving an extension, nor did they see their way how, in decency, to refuse it. They, therefore, did nothing. All at once these hitherto friendly officials became "as dumb as so many gilded gods," and there the matter stuck.

The Trustees concerned were all British subjects, so application was next made to H.B.M.'s Consul at Kiukiang, and in a couple of months the Consul was able to announce that the Taotai could not put it through without instructions from Peking. And "Thus saith the Taotai" is the conclusion of the whole matter at Kiukiang. Fortunately, Sir Claude Macdonald was visiting the Yangtze at the time and promised his best support when the case was laid before him; but, as bad luck would have it, at this point his health broke down and he left for home. Meanwhile the case has reached Peking and is in the capable hands of Mr. Bax Ironside.

It is a matter of the utmost importance to the welfare of Kuling as a sanitarium that this extension be obtained. Not only for the sake of the people who want sites, and cannot get them, nor for the money which will thus become available for the public good; but it is absolutely necessary to prevent us from being placed at the mercy of our foreign friends. In the present distracted state of the country nothing can save these no-man's-lands from being appropriated, and should our surroundings fall into French or Russian hands the Settlement might be ruined. It would be still worse were they to be occupied by the Chinese themselves. The community is a unit in demanding that its interests in this matter shall be maintained, and will oppose to the best of its ability all aggressions. So it was decided at a large meeting of the community, and a Resolution was also unanimously passed asking for the best assistance of the British authorities, while the American residents forwarded a similar request to the American Minister. Success will no doubt crown their efforts in time—if not previously forestalled by others.

The downhill tide has now set in and the residents are returning to their homes

and work by the dozen daily. The end of the month will see the close of what has been, on the whole, a highly successful Kuling season.

2nd September.

SOME RECENT ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

The Blackpool Corporation (England) have just finished the trials of their installation of electric tramways; having successfully adopted the overhead trolley system of traction. There are some novel and unique points about the arrangements, one being that the wires are carried right on the columns, instead of being supported on brackets so as to overhang the road, connection with the cars being maintained by phenomenally long trolley arms or contact levers, twenty feet long; the longest hitherto used in other places being twelve feet. They are of light construction and not at all ugly, and are fitted to the tops of the cars so as not to be in the way of the outside passengers. The system is divided into twenty-four sections, and Mr. R. C. Quin, the Blackpool Electric Engineer, has fitted the wires on each section with his patent cut-out invention. By means of this invention, if an excess of current is taken from any part of the line, by a falling telephone or other wire, this cut-out instantly disconnects the trolley wire from the main. If the trolley wire itself gets broken, the cut-out, in the fraction of a second, disconnects it from the main and putting the wire to earth exhausts it of any charge of electricity it may contain. Experiments made before Major Cardew, R.E., Board of Trade Inspector, proved that the broken wires were dead before they fell six inches. Before adopting the overhead wire system this Corporation obtained reports upon the different electrical systems of traction and the estimated cost of maintenance for each section per annum. It was, for overhead wire, £600; underground conduit, £2,238; electric accumulator, £2,799. The contractors were Messrs. Lowdon Brothers, Electricians, Dunder.

The electric tramway system of Cairo, which was only completed this year, has now been in operation sufficiently long to show, by its steadily increased earnings, that there can be no doubt as to its being a financial success. I was one of the most difficult problems offered to a tramway engineer, both on account of the mixed population it was proposed to accommodate, and the narrow and intricate streets it had to pass. The system is that of the overhead wire and trolley car, and its total length is sixteen geographical miles. It runs throughout the workmen's quarters on the east side, and also into the elegant parts of the new city, passing close to the Citadel and some fine mosques without being specially noticed as unsightly. The whole system is worked from one central station on the Nile, close to the Ismailia canal; and it is divided into five sections, each having its separate plant of 200 kilo-watt generators, operated by horizontal compound engines. The rolling stock so far consists of fifty large, double motor-cars, and twenty-five plain cars which are attached to the motor-cars in the workmen's districts. The cars are very open to suit the climate and of light construction. In the large motor-car there are separate parts for European and native passengers, and the two ends of the car are set apart and enclosed with lattice screens for the ladies of the harem, who use the tramway very much. The contractors were the Union Electricitäts Gesellschaft of Berlin, who finished the undertaking in one year.

THE LOSS OF THE WHITE CLOUD.

(From the Hongkong Daily Press of the 12th instant.)

ALL HANDS SAVED.

Last week we announced that Mr. C. Robinson, of Manila, had purchased from the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company the wooden paddle steamer *White Cloud*, which it had been decided to replace on the Canton run by a more modern vessel. The *White Cloud* left Hongkong for Manila at about half-past three on Friday afternoon, having on board four Europeans and 20 Chinese, the Europeans being Captain Raymond, First Mate Gopell, Chief Engineer Adamson, and Second Engineer McCulloch. She also carried 500 tons of coal, 1,000 head of poultry, and about 1,000 baskets of potatoes. When she had been going about 11 hours Captain Raymond turned her round to get (head) to the sea, and then his troubles began, as the ship, which was some 24 years old, commenced to roll heavily and to strain.

Many of those who had heard that the *White Cloud* was going to Manila shook their heads and said she would never be able to stand the trip. At any rate, early on Saturday morning, when about 88 miles away from Hongkong, S.E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., a couple of planks gave way. The water rushing in put the fires out and the engines stopped. The pumps were got to work without loss of time and buckets were requisitioned to bail the water out, the boat's head in the meantime being turned towards Hongkong. Other planks giving way, Captain Raymond ordered the four boats to be lowered. One boat was smashed up in the operation and a couple of Chinese were plunged into the water. Life buoys were thrown to them and they were picked up. Chief Engineer Adamson and ten Chinese got in one boat. First Mate Gopell and five Chinese in another, and the Captain and Second Engineer McCulloch and five Chinese in the third. As soon as the Chief Engineer and his men got into their boat they sighted a junk, and without stopping for provisions they made for it, and arrived in Hongkong on Saturday. The Captain and Second Engineer McCulloch did not leave the ship until about half-past ten in the morning, when they pushed off and with the First Mate's boat waited to see the last of the *White Cloud*, which went down bow first about 20 minutes after she had been left. The boats then headed for Hongkong. The Captain made a sail with an oar and a piece of tarpaulin, and took the Mate's boat in tow. The Captain's boat leaked so badly that a couple of men had to be kept constantly at work bailing. At about three o'clock in the afternoon they fell in with a fishing junk, and the Captain and those in the same boat reached Hongkong at about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The mate's boat seems to have got adrift somehow, but she was in sight at dark on Saturday night, and as she was making for a junk close by it is believed that no lives have been lost.

THE OVERCROWDING OF THE TARTAR.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

With respect to the overcrowding of the *Tartar*, which is expected to resume her homeward voyage to-day, arrangements have been made whereby the troops will be more comfortable than hitherto, in addition to which the number on board has been reduced somewhat by some of the time-expired regulars leaving by the *City of Peking* the other day and others taking berths in the *Gaelic*. As soon as he heard of the overcrowding, Consul-General Wildman went on board the *Tartar* with the

Consular Surgeon, Dr. Perry, and met the Chief Surgeon of the ship, the result of the visit being, as we have before stated, the making of arrangements calculated to add to the men's comfort.

It seems that, in the first instance, it was only intended to take home the Kansas Volunteers in the *Tartar*, but some 400 time-expired regulars induced the authorities at Manila to give them tickets, with the result that all the arrangements were upset. When told that they would have to wait until there was another transport at liberty the regulars one and all replied that they would rather go home on a plank than stay a day longer in Manila, and in this way persuaded the authorities to pack them off at once. At the same time we understand that every man was provided with a proper sleeping place, and certain little conveniences which the men complained were missing were, through the energy of Consul-General Wildman, unearthed, they having been stowed away on board ship all the time the men were bemoaning their absence.—*Hongkong Daily Press*, 12th September.

THE TRANSPORT OF U. S. SOLDIERS BY SEA.

ARRIVAL OF A U. S. TRANSPORT.

(Contributed to the Hongkong Daily Press.)

Considerable excitement was caused in Hongkong on the 6th instant by the arrival of the U.S. transport *Sardine Box* with troops from Manila for San Francisco.

The war-worn veterans who have undergone much exposure on field service in the Philippines seem to have been returned to America in almost princely fashion, judging by their accommodation on board the transport *Sardine Box*. When the vessel was signalled at the Peak the message ran "U.S. ship densely packed with human beings in sight. Fear that a shipwreck of a transport has occurred and the troops from two separate ships have taken refuge on the single vessel." Such a message caused much interest and on every point of vantage crowds of people assembled to see the transport vessel come into the harbour. Gradually she steamed through the Lyemoun Pass and entered the anchorage.

Nothing could exceed the extraordinary sight which presented itself to the on-lookers. The transport ship, which is of moderate size, seemed to be one living, seething mass of human beings. It resembled the branch of a tree on which a swarm of bees have settled, and the human crowd seemed as if it formed one great living agglomeration of flesh crushed and cramped and crowded together. A dozen men at least found refuge on the bowsprit, and on every yard and gaff swarms of men appeared to be living, and it seemed impossible that they could descend to the densely packed mass of their comrades on the deck below. Out of each large ventilator peered at least four faces. In each of the eight boats there was a crowd of men who seemed to have made the place their only home, and on every roof of the companions, on the capstan, and on the wheel-house, the same densely packed mass of human life existed. Three men struggled for a place on each of the many ports and through each port-hole were thrust the heads of swarms of men who seemed gasping for air from the nauseous 'tween decks. Even each of the cabin scuttles, which formed but very small standing room, was occupied by a soldier, who seemed to rejoice in finding even this small place to rest on and an escape from the deadly packing within the ship. Judging by the appearance of the ship all the on-lookers felt that a shipwreck or collision must have occurred between two troopships and that the vessel which escaped had taken on board the double allowance of men. When, therefore, the early

visitors came alongside and endeavoured to enter the crowded vessel and enquire into the occurrence that had caused the overcrowding, they were extremely surprised to find that nothing out of the common had occurred, but that the apparent, frightful overcrowding was simply the normal condition of a United States war transport carrying troops in the burning tropical sea that extends between the shores of Luzon, Honolulu, and San Francisco.

When the visitors managed by main force to wedge themselves between the densely packed masses on the ship and interviewed the officers they found that this terrible overcrowding, this sickening slave-ship packing of republican human souls, was quite the rule, and quite in accordance with American customs during this Pacific Ocean war. As the decks were packed night and day with men it was evidently impossible to thoroughly clean or police the decks and the appearance of the whole place was to say the least unsatisfactory.

The splendidly tall young men who formed the passengers seemed thin and spare, and bore on their wan and often anxious faces visible evidence that they had undergone in the swampy Philippine interior exposure to malaria and all that it means. A finer body of youths—for in the main they were but youths of five and twenty—one could not find in any army, but the burning sun of a tropical island, want of shelter against rain and storm, the defective and hurried feeding of war time and the wear and tear and anxiety which every campaign entails on those who go through it, had not spared these gallant men.

To think that such men as these and such soldiers, should be so brutally overcrowded, so packed together as to render daily life a perfect misery, is lamentable. For human beings to be flung into the crowded 'tween decks with such indiscriminate packing is most painful. It is a sin not only against America, but also against our common humanity. It reflects no credit on the much quoted Anglo-Saxon brotherhood. It is a disgrace to the wealthy American nation to allow such a condition of affairs to occur, and the responsible military officials at Manila who permitted this ship to leave that port on her voyage should be called to account in the most serious manner for their unpardonable neglect. We all here greatly regret the occurrence.

We have heard much of the horrors of the Middle Passage of the slave ships of the beginning of this century. The emigrant ships which in past days left Europe with emigrants for America were, it is true, not palaces in luxury or space; but for downright overcrowding, dense and destructive packing of human souls in a moisture laden tropical sea, the "first prize" for overcrowding must be allotted to the U. S. transport *Sardine Box* and "honourable mention" only to the slave ship and the emigrant packet.

We hear much of the expansion of the Republic, but expansion is needed more than in any other in the war transports the Republic employs to transport her interesting army across the Pacific. *E pluribus unum* is not to be translated as "many packed in the space for one," and if in the next few weeks we hear that plague or small-pox or typhus or other of the diseases which like Nemesis follow on overcrowding has broken out in the U.S. transport *Sardine Box*, we shall receive the intelligence with regret but absolutely without surprise. And this is the Great Republic, and this is the *fin du siècle*!

That men in perfect physical health can stand overcrowding for a time may be perfectly true, but what of the many, the very many, ailing men for whom so little comfort exists? The hospital brimming over with sick, the pale and languid men that lay about the uncleansed deck? What

of these? No Chinese coolies travelling to Borneo or Singapore dare be packed in such a manner as this, and when this crowded *Sardine Box* calls in at any Chinese or Japanese port, as she must do on her voyage toward America, she will lower by her overcrowding the prestige of the Western races and drag down into the veriest mud all that pre-eminence, all that struggle for better conditions, that the Western nations in their settlements along the Asiatic Pacific shore have for fifty years endeavoured to build up.

Gallant soldiers returning from your hard experiences in that picturesque but most exhausting tropical island to your own, well-loved shores, your pale, wan faces have affected us all. The thoughtfulness of your manly faces is noted by all who meet you. America, your well-loved mother, could never have meant that you should suffer like this, but I am certain that one and all who know the facts of your terrible overcrowding feel that, out of your great sufferings, will come sure redress, if not for you personally, then certainly for those of your comrades who come after you into these tropical seas. It is to attract attention to your unwarranted sufferings that we, as members of your brotherhood of Anglo-Saxons, write to-day.

SOMETHING ABOUT ELECTRICITY.

Assistant Commissioner of Patents Greeley is quoted in the Washington correspondence of the *Boston Transcript* as saying that the age of electricity is only just dawning. "One advance in this direction which we are about to witness," said he, "is the conversion of the steam railroads of this country into electric railroads—a change that would have been accomplished already to a large extent but for the immense amount of money invested in locomotives and the first enormous expenses of installing an electric plant. Cars have already been run by electricity at a rate exceeding sixty miles an hour, and electric locomotives have proved themselves superior to those depending on steam power. One advantage of the electric locomotive engine is that it emits no smoke or cinders, and the water power of any river within a few miles of the line may be utilised instead of fuel to run it."

"The first electric road for city or suburban traffic was put in operation a dozen years ago; at present there are in the United States more than 15,000 miles of such roads, representing a total investment of \$900,000,000 and employing about 175,000 persons. In 1880 there were only three electric light and power establishments in this country; to-day there are more than 10,000 such establishments, employing 50,000 men and \$500,000,000 of capital. The telephone in 1880 was just beginning to be commercially known; now there are over 1,000 exchanges, using 600,000 miles of wire, and employing 15,000 individuals and \$35,000,000 of capital. To-day the support of considerably over 1,000,000 persons in this country is derived from enterprises which depend upon electricity, and to this number there will be an enormous addition when electricity is substituted for steam as motive power on the railways.

"Electricity is invading all the arts and industries. The manufacturer finds it more economical to attach a motor to each of his machines, distributing power through his factory by means of wires. Coal is now cut in the mines by electric power, carried to the pit's mouth by the same agency and loaded upon electric cars for transportation. The demand for copper for electrical uses is mainly accountable for the fact that the output of this metal in the United States has been multiplied by six since 1880. Already we have learned how to send

seventy-two messages simultaneously over a single wire. We can transmit the handwriting of an individual by telegraph, and in the same way we can actually reproduce half-tone pictures at long distance. Before long we shall be able to reproduce full typewritten pages by telegraph, just as we now send words on a paper ribbon, and wireless telegraphy seems to be in sight. When the proposed Pacific cable is laid, it will be practicable to send a message around the world in three seconds, and it is promised that a method will be found for telegraphing between ships many miles apart at sea. Even now it no longer seems so very wonderful that, by the touch of a button at the Naval Observatory in Washington each day at noon, 100,000 clocks all over the United States should be set at the true time, while time balls are dropped at the same instant at all seaports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for the benefit of mariners. The twentieth century will see electricity introduced in the kitchen in place of coal and wood. In order that this may be accomplished, it is only necessary that the fluid should be made a little cheaper, inasmuch as it serves much better for all culinary purposes. In the electric kitchen of the near future there will be no coal, no ashes, and no smoke; there will be no fuel, and not even a battery, inasmuch as the requisite current will be furnished from outside, as gas is now.

"Electric boats are now plying on the canals of Venice, and launches similarly propelled are being made for American warships, the power being derived from storage batteries beneath the seats. The trolley, meanwhile, threatens to supplant the industrious but uncertain mule for the propulsion of canal-boats. In the cities canned electricity, as it might be termed, is now delivered to consumers, the emptied batteries being taken away every day and replaced with full ones. At the same time, agricultural machines run by electricity are being introduced to the farmers, and there is even a device for the wholesale electrocution of weeds. Among recent inventions are an electric churn and an electric incubator, and experts are making experiments in the forcing of the growth of plants by electric lights and by currents put through wires underground."

THE REVIVAL OF TRUE BUDDHISM.

The following letter has been sent to us, addressed to Buddhists in China who may take an interest in Indian Buddhism:—

Calcutta, India,

2, Creek Row, 31st May, 1899.

(Buddhist Era 2,443).

MAY BUDDHA'S BLESSINGS BE ON YOU!

I am glad to inform you that the Maha Bodhi Society has entered its ninth year of usefulness. It was founded in the year 1891 in the month of May, with the object of reviving the forgotten Religion of Gautama Buddha, in India, and establishing monasteries in Buddha-Gaya, as well as in Kusināra and Benares.

Buddhism is being studied by learned men in France, Germany, Austria, England and America; and there are Buddhists now in all these countries. It is in India that we have to work, as it is the birth place of our Tathāgata Buddha.

In ancient days the Buddhists of India sent Buddhist Bhikshus to preach the Dhamma to far distant countries. If not for the Indian Bhikshus there would be no Buddhism in Ceylon, Burma and other countries. But the present Indian people have forgotten all about our holy Religion. They do not know anything of the Buddha, of the Dhamma and of the Sangha. There are over 200 millions of people in India who are ignorant of the blessed life of our Lord. Some worship Vishnu, some Siva,

some Kali; and all are entangled in the doctrine of Atmā.

There is also the great drawback of caste in India. Our Lord Buddha preached equality and love, and taught the people the doctrine of conduct. *Najaccha vasalo hoti*, Not birth but conduct makes a man.

For nearly a thousand years the name of Buddha has been forgotten in this land.

Whatever help we have received from the Buddhists since 1891, it has been most beneficially expended. The *Maha Bodhi Journal* is now in its eighth year and its usefulness has been admitted. Within these nine years the Maha Bodhi Society has carried the Dhamma far and wide.

Our Bhikshus are now in Budd-Gaya and Kusināra; but we want help to have them stationed in Benares.

We require a printing press to print Buddhist tracts in Bengali, Urdu, Hindi and Persian. There are millions who may be converted to our holy Religion if the Dhamma is preached to them.

Since 1893 I have visited England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and the United States of America as a Buddhist Missionary and preached the *Kalvāna Dhamma* to hundreds and thousands of people who have never before heard it. I have also preached the Dhamma to the Hindu people in Punjab, N.W. Provinces and Bengal. I have carried on this work as a labour of love and my travelling expenses and maintenance since 1891 have been borne by my dear father.

Buddhist pilgrims coming from Japan, Burma, China, Ceylon, Tibet have no place to stay during their sojourn in Calcutta, Benares, Kusināra and Gaya.

The house which is now occupied by the Society in Calcutta is so small that, when a number of pilgrims come, we cannot give them accommodation. They meet the same difficulties in Benares, Gaya and Kusināra. A Rest House in Calcutta is essentially necessary for our pilgrims. Bhikshus who visit Calcutta are put to the greatest trouble and it pains me to see them living in dingy hovels in the worst parts of Calcutta. Property in Calcutta is very dear. A decent house cannot be purchased at a lesser sum than Rs. 20 or 30 thousand. In Entally, a suburb of Calcutta, there are fine garden houses. A suitable one may be purchased at Rs. 15,000. In Benares, a garden house may be purchased at Rs. 6,000.

Sabba Dānam Dhamma Dānam Jināti. Supreme Lord Buddha in compassion and in loving kindness preached the Dhamma for forty-five years to the people in India. His great love to the people is shown by the active life He had lived. For four *asankheyya* and 100,000 *kālpas* he practised *pārami dhamma* to save the world.

The Mahā Bodhi Society is now well-known to the world. The Mahā Nayaka Thero Sumangala of Ceylon is its President. The Burmese Buddhists who are helping the Society are Moung Ohn Ghine, A. T. M.; Moung Hpay, E. A. C.; Moung Ket, K. S. M.; Moung Shway Oh of Moulmein, and others.

The work of the future which requires our serious attention is—

- (1) to build small *Kyoungs* (Rest Houses) in Gaya, Rs. 3,000; Kusināra, Rs. 5,000; Benares, Rs. 6,000; amount required Rs. 14,000
- (2) to bring out to India Bhikshus from Burma, Siam, Ceylon and Japan and maintain them,
- (3) to organise *Buddhist Missionary Societies* in all Buddhist countries to get help from all Buddhists to carry on the Indian Buddhist Revival;
- (4) to start a Printing Press to print the *Maha Bodhi Journal* in English, Bengali, Burmese and Hindi as well as to print the *Suttas*

in Pali with translations,
amount required, 5,000
(5) to start a Pilgrims' Rest
House in Calcutta....., 30,000.

In the *Mahā Pari Nibbāna Sutta* our Lord said "Bhikkhave Dhammā mayā abhiñña desitā te vo sādhu-kam uggaheṭvā āsevitabbā bhāvetabbā bahulikā tabbā yatha idam brahmacariyam addha niyam assa ciratthi tikam tadassa bahujana hitāya bahujana sukhāya lokānukam pakāya atthāya hitāya sukhāya dōva manussānanti."

The propagation of the religion of our Lord is necessary to bring happiness to the world; and the advice given to the Bhikkhus is clear on this point.

The *Dhamma* of our Lord is absolute Truth. No other Religion contains the Noble Eightfold Path. They are therefore devoid of *Holy men*. To give the *Dhamma* to the ignorant *Micchā ditthi* is the greatest of all meritorious deeds. The Maha Bodhi Society requests you to give your sympathy, co-operation and pecuniary help according to your means to accomplish the the great and glorious work in India, our holy land.

Expecting the favour of a reply,

I am, Yours fraternally till Nirvāna,
H. DHARMOPALA.

THE LOST GOLF-BALL.

Heated one day at the golf-links,
I was bungling and ill at ease;
And my footsteps faltered sadly
Over the grassy tees.

I know not what I was dreaming,
Nor why I had played so slack,
But I struck one ball such a smacker,
Like the sound of a rifle's crack!

It flew through the autumn twilight
With the speed of a shooting star,
And it lay in some cranny or corner
In infinite space afar.

It mocked all perplexed players
By bunker and tee and cop,
And it hurried away into distance
As if it were loth to stop.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly,
That one lost ball, so dear,
That sped from the stroke of my golf-club,
And is lost for ever I fear.

It may be my good little caddie
Will find me that ball again;
It may be that only in dreamland
I shall make such a drive again!

—Public Opinion.

PAUL KRUGER.

Deep mournful eyes that seek the ground
The devious path to trace;
That giant form of Lincoln, crowned
By Cromwell's grosser face;
Coarse rustic garb, of uncouth cut,
That masks each mighty limb;
Its shapeless folds the ready butt
Of Europe's jesters trim.

So much the crowd can see; the rest
Asks critics clearer-eyed:
So rough a scabbard leaves unguessed
How keen the blade inside:
The trenchant will, the subtle brain
So strangely doomed to wage
With Destiny's still climbing main
The hopeless war of Age.

His kindred are a rugged brood
That nurse a dying fire:
The sons of Calvin's bitter mood,
And sterner than their sire.
By faith through trackless deserts steered,
Lost miles of lonely sand,
Far from the intruding world they feared,
They found their Promised Land.

By such grim guardians tutored well
His Spartan childhood grew.
The wind-trail of the fleet gazelle,
The lion's path he knew;
The camp surprised at dawn, the rush
Of feet, the crackling smoke,
When on the sleeping hager's hush
The sudden Kafir broke.

Nay, once, 'tis said, when Vaal in flood
Had barred the hunters' way,
And 'mid its swollen current stood
A wounded buck at bay;
While some before the brute drew back,
And some before the wave;
Striding that torrent's foaming track
The mercy-stroke he gave.

A stream more rapid and more wide
His strength has stemmed since then:
Called from the plodding team to guide
The starker wills of men:
Chance-pretentice to so new a trade,
Unlettered and unschooled,
The clod-bred clownish peasant made,
No less, a realm, and ruled.

Yet though that realm he still sustains
Against an Empire's might;
And with untiring skill maintains
The so unequal fight;
He buys his victories all too dear
Whose foes have Time for friend:
Each fatal triumph brings more near
The inevitable end.

Haply the hoarse-voiced guns must close
The long debate at last,
Ere the young Future can compose
Its quarrel with the Past:
Nathless, our England unashamed
May greet a foeman true
Of her own stubborn metal framed:
For She is iron too,

EDWARD SYDNEY TYLER, in the *Spectator*.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s. CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 15th September.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
Assistant Judge.

KAIR SINGH v. MADAR.

The plaintiff, Kair Singh, claimed the sums of \$99.99 and \$5' on two promissory notes, dated September 1896 and August 1893, respectively, from the defendant S. Madar.

Defendant acknowledged both claims, and judgment was given for the plaintiff, with costs.

H.B.M.'s. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 14th September.

Before E. H. BURROWS, Esq.,
Police Magistrate.

R. v. PARKINSON.

W. Parkinson, A.B. of the Killarney, was brought up on a warrant charged with being absent without leave.

According to the evidence the accused signed the articles of the *Killarney* and received a month's advance. He failed to go on board, however, and was next seen in the shipping office of the Consulate, where he was arrested.

Defendant pleaded that the advance note was handed to the Sailors' Home, and that he did not go on board as he was unprovided with blankets and other things suitable to a cold country.

His Worship said if the accused had explained things in a straightforward way everything could have been arranged. He would have to go to prison for six weeks, with hard labour.

16th September.

R. v. MORGAN.

Edwin Morgan, recently a member of the Municipal Police Force, was charged with violently assaulting and beating complainant, Le Chau-sun, in the Louza Police canteen at 7 p.m. on the 14th instant. He was also charged with violently assaulting and beating complainants, a man and a woman, servants in a Chinese brothel on the Chekiang Road at 1.30 a.m. on the 15th instant.

Inspector Wilson informed the Court that the prisoner was first served with a summons, but, anticipating a flight, a warrant for his arrest had been taken out for his arrest. A ticket bearing the name of McLeod per *Kobe Maru* for Japan was found in his possession. There were two common assaults and one aggravated assault against the prisoner. The woman in the last case was still in the Shantung Road Hospital, and unable to appear, so he asked that only the common assaults be then dealt with.

The complainant, bar boy at the Louza Station, stated that on the night of the 14th he was attending the bar. A number of constables were in the canteen off duty. Prisoner came in and passed inside of the bar. He, complainant, spoke to him, whereupon the prisoner assaulted him. When the other constables left the canteen prisoner again assaulted him. Complainant ran away, but the prisoner followed. Finally complainant ran into the charge-room and made a complaint before Sergeant Chilver and Inspector Wilson.

In reply to his Worship, complainant stated that a Mr. White witnessed the second assault.

Mr. John White, of the Municipal Sanitary Department, sworn, said on the evening in question he went into the Louza canteen. There were seven or eight constables in the room at the time. There had been a row between the prisoner and the bar-boy and those present had stopped it. They all left shortly afterwards, but the prisoner came back and asked for the boy. Prisoner caught hold of the bar-boy by the queue and licked him. He tried to stop the assault and went round to the charge-room to report to the Sergeant on duty.

Sze Zun-ching, bar assistant, stated that the bar-boy remonstrated with the prisoner for "skylarking" with witness and, for going inside the bar. On this the prisoner slapped the bar-boy in the face. Prisoner then left. Inspector Wilson entered the canteen and all the constables left for mess.

Inspector Wilson, in reply to his Worship, stated that the complainant gave the same reason at the charge-room for the assault as he had done in Court. Complainant had both of his eyes blackened by the accused, who, although under the influence of liquor, knew what he was about. Prisoner came off duty twenty-five minutes before the assault occurred. He did not know the prisoner's antecedents but believed he was paid off from a ship a few months ago.

Prisoner stated he went into the canteen and told the small boy, the canteen assistant, to get him something to drink. The boy refused, so he pushed him inside the bar. The complainant pushed the boy out and struck him, the prisoner, on the mouth with his hand. Prisoner lost his temper at being hit before the other foreigners, and struck the complainant. He then went to the mess-room and sat down for dinner. Seeing the complainant passing on the verandah he went out and struck him again.

In reply to his Worship, prisoner said he had never seen the complainant strike any of the other constables. Complainant at times gave a lot of "cheek" when told to do anything. He, prisoner, had been three months in the force, and had never been in any police service before.

MIXED COURT.

His Worship—No, or you would have learnt the first duty of a policeman, which is not to raise your hand against any one under any circumstances. You are fined \$20 or in default two weeks' imprisonment.

Ning Zea-sun, complainant in the second charge, a coolie employed in a brothel on the Hankow Road, stated at 1.30 on the 15th instant, he was awakened from his sleep by a scream from one of the women. He got up and saw some amahs had hold of the prisoner. Prisoner had pushed one amah down the stairs. The women of the house had run into their bedrooms and locked the doors and the amahs were trying to prevent him getting in. Complainant made signs to the prisoner not to go near their rooms, whereupon prisoner slapped him on the face. Complainant went down stairs and found the amah lying with her leg broken. He then went out and called for the Police. A native constable entered the house and ordered the prisoner to come down stairs. At the bottom of the stairs prisoner caught hold of the complainant by the queue and kicked him on the head. Complainant stated he fell down senseless.

Native P.C. 280 said he was called to the brothel at the corner of the Chekiang and Hankow Roads on the night in question. He found the place all dark so lit a lamp and went upstairs. Water was dripping from the upper floor. Prisoner was standing on top of the stairs and witness told him to come down. Whilst the complainant was relating the trouble to the witness the prisoner caught complainant by the queue, held his head down and kicked him. Witness was then told a woman was hurt. He found her lying at the bottom of the stairs; he asked her to stand up but she could not, so he put her in a ricksha and had her taken to the Hospital. He could not say whether prisoner, who was in uniform, had been drinking.

Sergeant Robinson said he was on duty when the constable brought a man and a woman to the charge-room. A few minutes afterwards Morgan entered. He asked prisoner how the affair occurred, who said he saw a crowd on the Chekiang Road, and on approaching, he saw a woman lying on the road, who accused him of kicking her. The sergeant stated that the complainant was bleeding from a cut on the forehead, and that the prisoner appeared sober.

Prisoner, sworn, pleaded guilty. He said that between 1 and 2 a.m. on the 15th he saw a crowd on the Chekiang Road. It dispersed and he caught hold of a girl who went into the house, which was a brothel. He followed her upstairs. He fell, and believed he was tripped by the complainant, so he struck him two or three times and went downstairs. He then saw a woman lying on the floor who accused him of kicking her. This he denied. The Chinese constable said they had better go to the Police Station so they went.

In reply to his Worship, prisoner said he struck the complainant at the bottom of the stairs because he lost his temper.

His Worship—Within a few hours, Morgan, there is a second case of your giving way to temper, as you admit, and of laying violent hands upon people. In a Municipal Police Force it is a most disgraceful act, and in this case a most brutal one. In the former case I gave you the option of a fine, but in this case I shall not. You will go to prison for two weeks, and in the event of your not paying the fine in the former sentence the two sentences will be cumulative and not concurrent.

Regarding the third charge of violent assault Inspector Wilson handed in a doctor's certificate showing the woman was too ill to appear, and he asked that the case be remanded for at least a week.

His Worship remanded the case for one week.

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning, before Mr. Chang (deputy magistrate), and Mr. Carrill (British assessor), Inspector Batty on behalf of the S.S.P.C.A. prosecuted a mafoo for using a pony suffering from sore withers and an open sore on its back. Dr. S. W. Pratt, M.R.C.V.S., certified the pony was in a very bad condition. Fined \$20.—A man was charged with carelessly running his ricksha on the Bund thereby causing the occupant, Mrs. James, to fall out and fracture her arm. 200 blows and two weeks' cage.—A mafoo was fined \$10 for driving his carriage carelessly round a corner without any lamps, on the Bubbling Well Road on Saturday night.—The child who had accused her foster parents of cruelty to herself, and was in turn accused of stealing some articles of jewellery, was sent to the Sinza Refuge, her guardian having paid over the sum of \$162 for her maintenance there for the next three years.—Two city tipaos were charged with conveying three prisoners in cages through the streets of the settlement without authority. Strange to say they passed the whole length of the French and English Bunds and were only arrested in Hongkew. The tipaos were dismissed. The assessor remarked the *hsien* would be made aware of the matter, as would also the British Consul-General.

—A mafoo charged by the S.S.P.C.A. Inspector with driving a very lame pony was fined \$30.—A native was charged with carrying a couple of fowls by their legs, head downwards, one of them dying as a result showed. The evidence showed that the fowls were stolen, and accused received 100 blows and a week's cage. The native detective who handled the remaining bird before the Court, carried it in a similar manner to that for which accused had been punished.—On Tuesday morning, before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Dr. Barchet (U. S. assessor), a Taoist priest charged a fellow bonze and a coolie with stealing priests' robes, cymbals, drums, gongs, and various other articles valued at \$60. The coolie was discharged, but the other accused stated complainant owed him some money. This the latter denied. The case was eventually referred to the head priest to settle.—A man was accused of assaulting a shroff in the employ of Messrs. Hall and Holtz, and other people. On Monday afternoon, in the North Shantung Road, complainant was set upon by accused and four others, who knocked him down and tried to steal an I.O.U. for some Tls. 300 from him, when Detective Johnson appeared upon the scene. The detective said he saw the man attempt to tear the document which was shown to the Court, and that it took some time to separate the combatants. Accused was let off with one day's imprisonment.—A mafoo was fined \$10 for furious driving on the Nanking Road.—On Wednesday, before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Mr. Carrill (British assessor), a man was charged with stealing numerous small articles from a native house in the Laoukungmow village, Yangtzeppoo. He was given 300 blows and a month's cage.—A man and woman were sent to the city to be tried for kidnapping a girl eight years old from the same district. The child had not been found and two witnesses in the case gave very conflicting evidence.—A summons was applied for by Inspector Wilson against the Jai Fung-lun silk flature, 134 Sinza Road, for blowing the steam-whistle for a longer period than that allowed by the Municipal Regulations.—In the afternoon before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, judgment was given in the case of Harvie v. Wei Li-ch'ing. In this case Mr. J. A. Harvie claimed Tls. 2,800 on a promissory note. Mr. E. Nelson appeared for the plaintiff and said, a certain amount of money had been paid to the firm of J. A. Harvie in native bank orders

payment of part of which, for some reason, was stopped and defendant had undertaken to obtain payment of Tls. 2,800 of same through his employers, Messrs. Collins and Sylva, who by some means or other had the notes cashed, but defendant said the money had not been given to him. Defendant had had plenty of time to take action against Messrs. Collins and Sylva and all he (Mr. Nelson) wanted for his client was the money due which had been given in a native bank order to defendant. The magistrate ordered on Mr. Nelson's application, that defendant be detained in Court pending enquiries into his personal property.—Mr. C. Murray Adamson, on behalf of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., sued Jao Hsieh-tai for using Green Island cement labels on cement not of that brand, for which the firm are agents. Two men appeared in Court to take responsibility, but the magistrate ordered the attendance, within ten days of the real defendant, under penalty of having his shop closed.—On Friday morning before Mr. Weng (magistrate) and Mr. Carrill (British assessor), Inspector Mellows, of the River Police, prosecuted a fisherman for anchoring his boat in the ship channel of the Huangpu river, near the Shanghai Engineering Co's new dock. The inspector stated it was a common thing to do and proved a source of danger. Accused was let off with a caution.—A shroff's assistant at Pootung and a watchman of the International Cotton Mill at Pootung were charged, the former with attempting to extort money from a junk *laoda* and the latter with attempting to arrest the *laoda*. The watchman was discharged, but the other accused was given three days' imprisonment.—Mr. E. A. Hewett charged a wheel-barrow coolie with cruelly handling pigs by carrying them by an ear and the tail from a wheel-barrow to a junk. Mr. Hewett said he saw them do this, and that the animals were tied on the barrow with their legs hanging down. He hoped the matter would meet with due punishment. Inspector Matheson said the pigs when brought to the station had lacerated wounds upon their legs. Four other men had been arrested for carrying the creatures in the position referred to by Mr. Hewett. The five men were each given two weeks' imprisonment.—Inspector Matheson charged a man at the instance of Mr. L. Ede Waller with cruelty to a beautiful golden oriel. The bird was shown to the Court with its eyes sewn up with blue silk thread. Inspector Batty, who appeared on behalf of the S.S.P.C.A., said the idea was that as the bird was difficult to tame this was the way it could be done. Accused was given two weeks' cage.—A Ningpo man, a well-known thief, who had been deported some time ago, was given 500 blows and re-deportation for stealing various small articles from two native houses in the Yangtzeppoo district.—Three men were before the Court for having stolen 13 white jade stone ornaments, two gold and jade stone cigarette holders, and a large piece of gorgeous Japanese silk embroidery, from the residence of Liu Hsió-hsun, 82, Bubbling Well Road. The leader in the robbery was known as having escaped from the Ningpo prison some time since. A woman was also charged with the men with receiving the stolen property, knowing same to have been stolen. Inspector Ramsay asked for a remand to enable the detectives to enquire into about 60 pawn-tickets which were found on the accused, and the case was remanded for a week.—A native was accused of imposition with a Hongkong and Shanghai Bank cheque for Tls. 38. The cheque, which was made payable to "Nothing else" for Tls. 38, signed "I wrote this," and endorsed "Nothing else," was cashed by a native bank who presented it for payment, which led to accused's arrest.—Loh Sun-pah, manager of the silk flature,

No. 132, Sinza Road, who was fined on the 25th ultimo for blowing the factory's whistle for a longer period than that allowed by the Municipal Regulations, again appeared before the Court on a similar charge. Inspector Wils n stated that all the other filatures had complied with the regulation. Accused was fined \$50, and paid it on the spot.

NOT HEAVY TO HIM.

The man on the elephant's back is nothing to the elephant. The big beast doesn't mind him any more than one of these immense dray horses you see in London minds the brass ornaments on his harness. Yet on my back or yours the man would be a load; and, if fastened to a lark's wings, the little brasses would hold him to the earth.

Thus, we are reminded, my thoughtful friends, that there are no absolute facts. The burden depends on the back. Albeit Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza, an ordinary garden gate would, I am sure, prove all that we should want to log. It follows that weight or heaviness can, as the advertisements say, "be supplied in a variety of styles."

When, for example, Mr. Sidney Challenger mentions in a letter that at a certain period he was "heavy," he does not mean that he tipped the scales at a stone or two more than usual. His horse would have felt that, in case he rode one; but the truth is that as the time referred to he was actually under his proper weight by several pounds.

What he wants us to understand is that he was heavy to himself; it was not an increase of weight, but an increase of weakness, having practically the same result. His explanation is that in the early part of 1890 he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He went about in a mazy way, feeling badly without knowing what the trouble was or how to account for it.

"I had," Mr. Challenger goes on to tell us, "a nasty taste in the mouth and no relish for my meals." But eat we all must, or starve; and eat he did. Not much, though. At best it was a forced business. Nothing tasted natural or good, and he took just enough to keep him going until the next meal time should come round.

"And even for that I had to suffer," he says. "After getting it down I had, almost immediately, a sense of fullness or distension at the stomach and pain at the chest as if a bit of food had lodged there—which couldn't be."

No, nothing lodged anywhere. What there was of it went straight down into Mr. Challenger's stomach, where it at once began to ferment and produce a gas which caused the feeling of fullness, while the irritated nerves set up the pain. It was not too much food, but food not digested—food turned sour in the stomach—with the whole body behind it failing of the needed stimulus and nourishment of food, and wondering what the matter was. It was this state of matters that made him, to use his own words, "heavy, drowsy, and languid."

Any river in England, after a long drought in summer, looks just as Mr. Challenger felt—heavy, drowsy, and languid. And for an identical reason—the lack of necessary supplies. Wait an instant, though! Don't miss the point.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it. Not so as to food and body. Between them is a process; a mechanic, chemical, and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that, and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same thing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmuted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And, when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swift.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty."

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird, of Tallistora, told my wife about Mother

Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me. I could eat freely, and food agreed with me. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I have gained in weight." (Signed) Sydney 'hallanger, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Waunllwyd, Mon., August 30th, 1898.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Hankow, on the 14th of September, 1899, the wife of ALFRED BROWN, of a son.

On the 14th of September, 1899, at No. 27, Nanjing Road, Shanghai, the wife of Mr. T. A. MEIRA DA COSTA, of a daughter.—Hong-kong papers please copy.

On the 15th of September, 1899, at 11A, Woosung Road, Shanghai, the wife of ALFRED WALKER, I.M. Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th of September, 1899, at St. John's Church, Jessfield, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. Elwin, assisted by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, CHARLES T. FISKE, China Inland Mission, Hankow, to C. JOSEPHINE SMITH of the same Mission, only daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

At No. 33, Chapoo Road, Shanghai, on the 11th of September, 1899, DOLORES ALARCON, aged 55 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 13th of September, 1899, JOHN SMITH, aged 29 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Wind.	Hygro-		Thermometer		Latitude.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	
12	30.02	74.0	N.E.	73.5	70.0	80.0	67.0	B.C.
13	30.02	74.5	E.N.E.	73.0	69.5	76.5	71.0	B
14	30.02	74.5	E.S.E.	74.0	69.0	77.5	72.0	B.C.
15	30.05	76.0	N.E.	75.5	69.0	80.0	68.5	C
16	30.07	75.5	S.E.	77.0	70.5	79.5	72.0	B.C.
17	30.02	75.5	S.E.	75.5	72.5	79.5	69.0	B.
18	29.97	69.5	E	69.5	65.5	76.0	69.5	B.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. *City of Peking*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. P. Fowler, F. W. Barff, and C. J. Ashley. For Kobe—Miss Ure, Mrs. and Miss Buchanan. For Yokohama—Mr. and Miss Hunter, and Mr. G. H. Parcell. For San Francisco—Messrs. W. Runbo, and E. Krebs. For New York—Mrs. Wight, and Mr. A. Schmitt.

Per str. *Laos*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Fuchs and 2 children. Mrs. Ossina; Messrs. Mayer, Goyet, Marthoud, J. Elwanger, S. Aikawa, J. V. C. and C. H. Davis. 2 Indians and 4 Chinese. For Kobe—Mrs. R. Wortmann, Mrs. and Miss Carsia, Messrs. E. de Bavier, Tsen, and Tsu. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. Seisson and child, Messrs. H. R. Parks, H. Hoyer, R. Issener.

Per str. *Singon*, for Nagasaki—Mr. A. L. A. derson.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. E. r, Misses (2) Placé, Comd. S. Hara, Messrs. Ed. Whenn, Wm. Boon, R. W. Murtard, L. A. Levy, J. Smedley, R. H. R. Burder, H. Reage, K. Stephen, S. Uki, G. Moller, Takayama, himada, and Mochu Cheng. For Kobe—Messrs. E. H. Gelpin, J. L. Pereira, R. Souza, J. M. Brown, N. T. kagi, Tokei Kei, S. Yanagida, K. Kawamura, Y. Fujita, and Kitagata. For Yokohama—Messrs. F. Howard, and A. H. Massey. For

Shimonoseki—Messrs. M. Kagawa, and Y. Nakashima.

Per str. *Bengal*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. W. Cross, Miss M. Kelly, Messrs. C. E. Holworthy, Wouf, F. Maso, J. Gillybo, D. M. Mackenzie, and Dandolo. For Bombay—Mr. F. P. Smith. For Port Said—Mr. H. J. Grieving.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Mr. W. E. Townsend. For Weihaiwei—Mr. H. W. Hayter. For Tangku—Messrs. V. Dent and son, and S. C. Lloyd-Williams.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Tungehow—Rev. F. Bichon.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Pagoda Anchorage—Misses Bosworth, Parkinson, Peters, and S. A. Wilkinson, and Mr. R. Sutherland.

Per str. *Hsinchi*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Blake. For Tangku—Messrs. F. C. Schmidt, and G. Folliot.

Per str. *Suico*, for Chinkiang—Miss Martin. For Kaikiang—Mr. Whistler.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Weihaiwei—Mr. and Mrs. Platt and child, and Mr. E. B. Skottowe. For Tientsin—Misses (3) Drew.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Hankow—Messrs. C. Barrier, W. Korb, and P. Westendorff.

Per str. *Hae-hin*, for Pagoda Anchorage—Mr. W. J. Williams.

Per str. *Feiching*, for Tangku—Messrs. D. D. Mann, E. F. Tanquer, and N. G. Craiz.

Per str. *Kosai Maru*, for Foochow—Mr. Okada. For Amoy—Mrs. Jilwood. For Hongkong—Messrs. Rollinson, Gleaver, Lee, Franklin, and Yanna. 31 in steerage.

Per str. *Haeen*, for Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. D. Pokotilow.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, for Hankow—Mrs. A. Chollebeck, Messrs. L. Vander Stegen, Van Haesendonck, Thomas, Rinchard, Keyaerze, Cés, Van Neck, and Stenon.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Hankow—Mr. C. Münster.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Miss Franke.

Per str. *Chihli*, for Vladivostock—Mrs. Holmes and 3 children.

Per str. *Tai-shun*, for Tangku—Mr. and Miss Pokotilow.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, for Hankow—Mrs. A. Chollebeck, Messrs. Caissial, Celis, Rinchard, van Haensdvinck, Kergaevts, Thomas, van Beck, Stienon, and L. Vanderster. n.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. H. Browett.

Per str. *Lien-shing*, for Tientsin—Messrs. S. J. Levy, S. L. Benjamin, and Drummond Hay.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, for Chinkiang—Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Messrs. Graham, Bear, Junkin, and Rice. For Kiangyin—Mr. and Mrs. McGonnes, Mrs. Worth and 2 children, Mrs. Sykes, and Mr. Little.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. J. Smith.

Per str. *Haeshin*, for Foochow—Mrs. and Miss Arthur and 2 children.

Per str. *Hweting*, for Newchwang—Messrs. B. Outam, and W. Kaats.

Per str. *Kiceilin*, for Vladivostock—Mr. Hai Chow.

INWARD.

Per str. *Laos*, from Marseilles—Mrs. Tholbeck, Messrs. Verouart, E. Aparicio, Ch. Münster, Max. Zahn, J. Gibson, C. Pinget, L. Van Keck, F. Caissial, H. V. Hausbroeck, Gelis, Sturman, Thomas, Rinchard, Keyaerze, Pedro Sauchez. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Chen Seck-may and 2 children. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murell and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Goularte and 2 children, Misses Concecao, and (4) Collaç, Mrs. and Miss Collaç and 6 children, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Reies, Messrs. R. L. auss, L. L. Levy, J. B. S. Jacob, Pan Fa-ting, Kowock Sin-las, A. Spencer Ellam, Ma Pin-sang, J. Betines, Maurice Weill, Sang Sick-choy, Moi Chu, Toang Ku, Yong Chaum, Jordan, and l'Abbé Desgodins.

Per str. *Hongkoy Maru*, from San Francisco, etc.—Mr. and Miss Runge, Capt. L. C. Palk, Dr. E. B. Merchant, Messrs. John Buse, B. Clifford, and H. E. Ramsay.

Per str. *Canton*, from Yokohama—Mrs. Getley, 2 children and infant. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. A. Little.

Per str. *Kobe Maru*, from Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Mosher, Mr. and Miss J. Seymour, Miss A. Gilbart, Mrs. E. Bouchard and child, Messrs. C. Tripp, Frank Maitland, and A. Reeks. From Kobe—Mrs. Millat, Mr. and Mrs. Gould and 2 children, Messrs. K. Uchida, Chiwaki, Hada, Minamura, Negishi, Nakanishi, Furuyama, M. Sakaki, J. Ishi-wara, L. C. B. Edmondson, Tank, Sasaki,

N. Nagai, and Hashimoto From Moji—Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Shoemaker, Rev. and Mrs. Mattox, Mrs. E. A. Walker, and Mrs. Mathew. From Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. R. Gericke, Misses L. Stephain, Arnous, Sugimoto, Tanaka, and Kujama, Messrs. H. Riege, A. Wilson, M. Goldstein, and Geo. Reichwein.

Per str. *Indus*, from Yokohama—Mrs. and Miss Brunat, Mr. and Miss Serebrenet, Mrs. J. Meyer and child, Mrs. Crawford D. Kerr, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Leonard Kerr and child, Mrs. L. Komor and child, Mrs. Roberts and 3 children, Mrs. G. M. Hall, Mrs. Y. J. Thomas, Mrs. Bush and child, Miss J. Thornton, Capt. Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. Dukerts, Messrs. Geo. W. Neel, Skotrowe, J. Henningesen, Payan, A. Becker, A. Trojan, Dagenet, and Mrs. Gove and child. From Kobe—Dr. Iach, Messrs W. C. S. Jackson, W. G. Moore, P. Brunat, H. de Path, and Wang King-ko. From Nagasaki—Capt. and Mr. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Arranger and 2 children, Miss Haimovitch, Mrs. Tache and 3 children, Mrs. Moninet and child, Messrs. W. S. Jackson, Moninet, Anderson, and Radate.

Per str. *Chikhi*, from Ho gkong Mr. Paxton.

Per str. *John S. Anderson*, from Hongkong—Mr. Bryson.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot and child, Mrs. Reid and family, Messrs. Guis sin, and Whistle.

Per str. *Wachung*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Teppin and child, Mrs. Hawksford and children, Mrs. Slevogt, Miss Ewart, Messrs. Murray, and Phipps.

Per str. *Yuen*, from Tangku—Messrs. T. J. Seaman, K. W. Terrell, and Aways.

Per str. *Alangpa*, from Hankow—Rev. Father, Messrs. R. Marchan, and E. de Baoni.

Per str. *Sancho*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Lark, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, Capt. and Mrs. Lunt and family, Mrs. Govan Williams, and Mr. Wetnamer.

Per str. *Fugate*, from Hankow—Mrs. Sen Keady, Mrs. C. W. Keaty, Messrs. C. W. Allen, and Eugene Keaty.

Per str. *Chikung*, from Hankow—Mr. Lowe.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Simpson.

Per str. *Shenchiang*, from Chefoo and Tangku—Mr. and Mrs. Dendin.

Per str. *Yuan*, from Hankow—Mr. Timmons and 2 children, Miss Dorensch, Mr. Schmitt, Mrs. Dorensch, and Morris.

Per str. *Tungku*, from Tangku—Mr. and Misses E. Jensen, and John Wicker. From Chefoo—Mrs. Richter and family, Messrs. B. Page, and Rose Jensen, Mr. Klutke, and Captain Sterling, wife.

Per str. *Shiching*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Messrs. Wilson, Hunt, Hagberg, and J. Walton, M.P.

Per str. *Hsiang*, from Tangku and Chefoo—Messrs. P. Deidering, Nigon, Binon, and Dun.

Per str. *Polin*, from Ningpo—Messrs. Bro-wett, and Ackerman.

Per str. *Kutco*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Brand, Messrs. Crombie, De José, and Currie.

Per str. *Ellis*, from Hankow—Messrs. Oung, and Callaway.

Per str. *Asping*, from Canton and Hongkong—H. E. Lark.

Per str. *Zungku*, from Hankow—Miss Lachman, M. G. Gaudin.

Per str. *Sun*, from Hankow—Rev. and Mrs. C. Ward and family.

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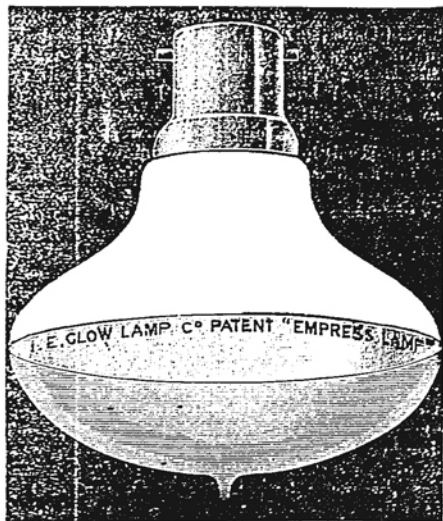
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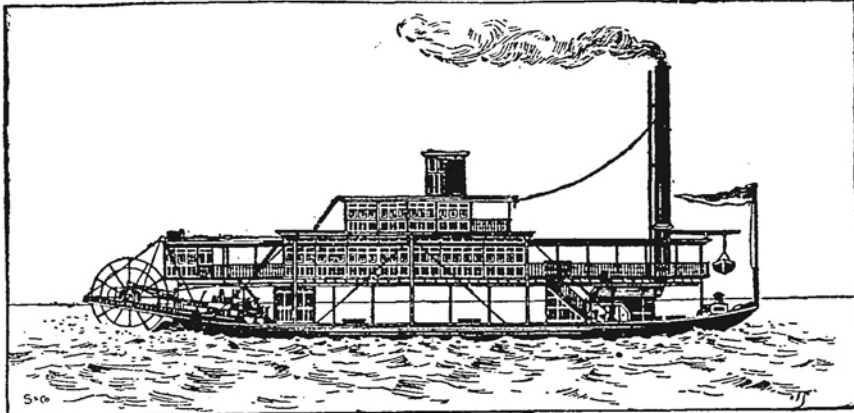
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27th March, 1899.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(From Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 16th September.)

PIECE GOODS.—While there is scarcely any business to report this week it must not be thought that the market is in a bad way, as in fact there is a quiet undercurrent of enquiry all through but at such prices to indicate that dealers are quietly feeling the position to begin operations after the settlement on the 19th instant. Whether it is that buyers are on their usual waiting game we cannot say, but from present appearances the settlement will be tided over very easily, while from what one can gather the position from an importer's point of view is very sound, in reality much better than it has been for some time. Clearances of former purchases continue to be made in a satisfactory manner, nearly every dependency taking a fair quantity, the only market that appears really anxious for goods being **COREA**, whose merchants during the past few days, have approached holders with a view of laying down new supplies. The prices offered, however, although better than last rates, are so far below the parity of laying down cost that no business has resulted. There is also some movement at **NEWCHWANG**, but not pronounced enough so far to be felt here, while **TRIESTIN** is quietly looking on. A revival in demand from the latter quarter is confidently looked for, some dealers going so far as to say that orders to buy have actually been received here. There is nothing of importance to mention about either the **RIVER** or **NINGRO** markets.

The **MANCHESTER** market continues very firm, the last telegrams advising there was a good enquiry and that there was little prospect of prices giving way in the near future. Cotton in **LIVERPOOL** remains the same, viz., $3\frac{1}{8}$ d., but in **INDIA** and **AMERICA** it is said to be rather easier. Locally this staple also tends to be lower in price, the improvement in the weather indicating that the crop will be larger than at one time anticipated. Prices for Piece Goods in **NEW YORK** are slightly higher, while latest advices from **BRADFORD** show that prices there have also advanced.

The Cotton Yarn market is very quiet and prices are easier for **INDIAN** Spinnings, while the Local Mills have had practically a blank week as far as sales are concerned.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—There has been very little done in these during the week, the business only amounting to some 5,000 pieces as follows:—*Blue Dragon and Flag* £2.07½, *Rhinoceros and Cormorant* £2.12½ and *Blue Dragon and 7 Children* £2.33. Prices at Auction show an improvement all round.

Light Weights.—No private transactions are made public, the week's business having been practically confined to the Auctions, where the prices at the latter sales show an advance of about two candareens per piece.

Heavy Weights.—Only appear in the Auction catalogue and with scarcely an exception show higher prices.

12-lbs., 36-in.—No private sales are reported, but Auction sales again show an advance. There has been some private enquiry for these goods, but so far no business has resulted.

White Shirtings.—A few transactions are reported, but they only amount to about 4,500 pieces and it is more than probable they are re-sales. The sales given are: *Red Two Stags* £2.25, and *Red Dragon* £2.33. At Auction prices for 64-reeds are rather irregular, but those for the better makes are higher.

T-Cloths.—A few small lots have changed hands at Auction, where prices were well maintained.

Drills.—*English.*—There has been some enquiry for these, and we hear of a good line having been put through, partly from stock and partly for arrival, but we have been unable to get particulars of the price paid.

American.—There has again been some enquiry for these, but at too low prices to admit of business, and the only sale we have heard of is 8,000 pieces *Pigeon chop* at £3.17½.

Sheetings.—Another blank week has to be chronicled as far as these goods are concerned, either in *English* or *American* makes.

Fancies.—A very paltry business has been done in these during the week. A few small sales have been made in *Prints Velvets* and *Turkey Reds* at previous rates. There has been some enquiry for *Black Italians*, but at such low prices that business is impracticable.

Woollens.—There is nothing to report from private hands, but the sales at Auction show prices to be rather stronger all round, *Camelots* in particular showing a welcome advance.

Cotton Yarn.—*English.*—No business is reported under this heading.

Indian.—Transactions have not been so large as last week, only 1,005 bales having been sold and even this quantity would have been much curtailed had there not been a demand for No. 10s from TIENTSIN. The market at the close is very quiet and there is rather a tendency to sell among a certain number of the native brokers who are said to have over bought to the extent of about 4,000 bales. The sales reported are composed as follows:—

No. 10s, 795 bales.—*Vithaldas Copoldas (Woman)* ₹55.50, *Wadia Mill* ₹56.00, *Jubilee, Mule* ₹56.50, *Hope Mill* ₹57.50/57.25, *Empress Mill* ₹58.00, *Sradeshi, Rose* ₹58.25/58.50, *Tea Carrier* ₹58.50, *Kohinoor, Mule* ₹59.00/58.75.

No. 12s, 20 bales.—*Coorla Mule* ₹57.00.

No. 20s, 190 bales.—*Vithaldas Copoldas (Woman)* ₹65.00, *Pecro Mill* ₹65.50/64.75, *Queen (Ballou)* ₹65.50 and *Whittle* ₹66.00.

Japanese.—Sales have been made of about 800 bales at a decline of a half to three quarters of a tael, name'y No. 16s. ₹67.50/68.50 and No. 20s. ₹68.50/69.50.

Local.—There has been no sales made by any of the Mills during the week, the only transactions appearing in the book being a few re-sales of No. 12s. ₹63.50/65.00, No. 14s. ₹66.00/68.00 and No. 16s. ₹67.50/69.50.

Cotton.—Owing to a continuance of fine weather the crop is expected to be much better than at one time anticipated and the price of Cotton therefore tends to be lower. We quote Best Machined Ginned at ₹15.60 and Best Shanghai at ₹15 00 per picul.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s Report of 18th September:—Owing no doubt largely to the near approach of one of the great settling days of the year, there has been very little business put through during the last week. The alarming reports from the North regarding Plague have not tended to induce a better feeling, orders from there being fewer than ever, while from the other consuming districts also reports have been unfavourable. So much is this the case that practically none of the orders usually placed about this time for delivery after the New Year have been booked.

In **METALS** we have only the following orders to note, prices at Home not suiting buyers:—60 cases Corrugated Sheet Iron, 24-26 guage £16, c.i.f. 509 cases Tin Plates 16s. 6d., c.i.f.

In **SUNDRIES** a few small transactions have been done during the period, mostly, however, in spot goods:—1,000 cases Candles, 12 oz., "Ship" chop at 6s. 4d., c.i.f. 1,000 cases each 20 bars, 50-lbs. Soap at ₹1.84 per case. 20 cases each 100 cards, 100 yards, Gold Lace at ₹70 per case. 16 cases each 100 cards, 100 yards, Silver Lace at ₹65 per case. 20 cases each 100 cards, 50 yards, Colour Lace at ₹33 per case. 100 cases each 100 tins, Scarlet at ₹0.16 per tin.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa (new) ₹600, (old) ₹630; Patna (new) ₹615; Benares (new) ₹595.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular of 16th inst.:—

Home telegrams report the Silk markets dull with Blue Elephants at 12/10½ and Gold Kiling at Fcs. 31.75.

RAW SILK.—About 150 bales Tsatlees have changed hands at quotations below; in coarse Silks there has been a fair demand.

YELLOW SILK.—The market is very strong and stocks are small, about 250 bales have changed hands this week.

ARRIVALS as per Customs Returns September 9th to 15th are: 1,625 bales White, 533 bales Yellow, and 45 bales Wild Silks.

RE-REELS AND HAND FILATURES.—A good demand, but settlements only amount to 100 bales.

STEAM FILATURES.—Quieter.

The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 1,700 bales to America, 1,404 bales to the Continent, 33 bales to London, and 1 bale to Japan.

WILD SILKS.—About 150 bales Tussah Filatures and Raws have changed hands.

WASTE SILK.—Market strong, the following transactions are reported:—

25 piculs White Fine Gum 1, 2 and 3@ Tls. 107½.
100 " Crapauds (whole bales)@ Tls. 37.
100 " Rat Tails (do.)@ Tls. 23½.
300 " Szechuen Frisonnets (whole bales)@ Tls. 32.
150 " Shantung Long Waste B (whole bales)@ Tls. 38½/39.

As there are no standard Tables for laying down costs, we will in future only give Tael quotations and the average 4 months' documentary rate for the week.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week 4 m./s. 2/8½ and Fcs. 3.42. Freight Tls. 7.25 per cwt.

	Tls. per picul.		Tls. per picul.
TSATLEES.		TAYSAAM.	
Buffalo 3.....	585	9 x 12 Moss, Green Horse 3.....	448½
" 4.....	565	" " 4.....	428½
Bird Chungling.....	580	CHINCUM.	
Silver Double Elephant.....	535	Fighting Cock, 3.....	477½
Gold Kig.....	532½	YELLOW SILK.	
Choy ".....	505	Tungloh.....	355/370
Yaconlay Seeling.....	508½	Mienchew.....	360/375
TAYSAAM.		Wongchow.....	255/280
Green Kahing, Gold Goose 2.....	505	HAND FILATURE.	
" MM.....	500/502½	Cabbage Chop, 2 & 3.....	672½ average.
" MM.....	450/452½	Neptune, 1, 2 & 3.....	670 "
" Y.V.C. Choyling.....	497½	WILD SILK.	
White Kahing, Gold Lion Extra.....	490	Tussah Filature, Spinning Girl Chop, 4 coc. 312½	
" Gold Lily Flower 5.....	395	" " Black Pagoda Chop, 8 coc. 270	
9 x 12 Moss, Green Stork 3.....	412½	" Raw.....	140/155
" Double Butterfly 3.....	412½		

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Settlements for this mail.....about	750	350	300	2,000	2,500	700 bales.
" " season in- cluding forward contracts }	54,000	28,750	30,500	14,500	28,500	22,500 "
Stock +.....	11,500	8,000	13,500	14,000	19,000	14,500 "
Total Arrivals, including Steam Filatures }	61,000	36,000	44,000	28,500	53,000	37,000 "
+ Including 1,450 bales Old Silk.						

	<i>* England.</i>	<i>* France, &c.</i>	<i>Total Europe.</i>	<i>America.</i>	<i>India & Egypt.</i>	<i>Japan, Coast & Straits.</i>	<i>Grand Total.</i>
Export of Steam Filatures, pls.	33	1,404	1,437	1,700	...	1	3,138 bales.
Export White Silk in Bales of 80 catties }	4,519	26,512	31,031	2,922	643	289	34,885 "
" Yellow Silk in piculs...	10	3,168	3,178	...	1,978	254	5,410 "
" Wild " " ...	41	3,631	3,672	376	36	73	4,157 "
Total.....	4,603	34,715	39,318	4,998	2,657	617	47,590 "
Against in 1898-99	1,556	21,264	22,820	1,865	1,857	397	26,939 "
" 1897-98	960	22,894	23,854	3,275	2,378	586	30,093 "
" 1896-97	1,194	9,516	10,710	360	700	735	12,505 "
" 1895-96	909	25,058	25,967	3,478	2,772	893	33,110 "
" 1894-95	1,307	14,887	16,194	1,901	2,600	574	21,269 "
" 1893-94	2,085	16,918	19,003	524	3,571	718	23,816 "
Export Waste Silk	6,240	11,744	17,984	885	...	349	19,218 picule
Against in 1898-99	2,849	9,151	12,000	15	10	399	12,424 "
" 1897-98	3,283	5,041	8,324	155	...	751	9,230 "
" 1896-97	1,754	3,260	5,014	594	1	29	5,638 "
Export Cocoons.....	...	1,502	1,502	...	...	1,099	2,601 "
Against in 1898-99	...	1,811	1,811	7	...	406	2,224 "
" 1897-98	17	473	490	66	...	1,377	1,933 "
" 1896-97	45	806	851	...	...	1,144	1,995 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also ... piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.
 " 400 " " " " Continent.

Tea.—Hankow Statistics, from General Chamber of Commerce Circular of 14th September:—Business reported since the 31st ult., is as under:—

	1899.	1898.
Settlements	23,565 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	4,235 $\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account.....	261 "	2,500 "

Consisting of the following teas :—

following teas :—	$\frac{1}{2}$ -chests.	at Tls. per picul.
Ningchows	210	17.00 α
Ichangs	428	16.00 α
Opacks	7,423	12.50 α 19.50
Onams	7,191	11.75 α 16.00
Oanfas	7,203	14.50 α 25.60
Seangtams	1,110	10.60 α 11.50

The following are the statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz., 15th September, 1893:—

	1899.	1898.		1899.	1898.
	¹ -c chests.			¹ -c chests.	
HANKOW TEA—Settlements	707,970	640,365	KIUKIANG TEA—Settlements	216,376	219,500
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account..	7,489	852	Shipments to Shanghai on Native account..	7,641	1,648
Stock	15,228	12,811	Stock	2,961	3,067
Arrivals.....	730,687	654,028	Arrivals.....	227,178	224,515

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular of last year is estimated as under:—

	1899.		1898.
For London, America and European Continent	167,346	½-chests.	163,265 ½-chests.
„ Russia	757,200	„	696,900 „
	<u>924,546</u>	„	<u>860,165</u> „

Comparative quotations are as under:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
	per picul.	per picul.	per picul.
Oopacks	₹12.50 a 14.50	₹13.00 a 14.25	₹11.50 a 11.70
Oonams	11.75 a 16.00	10.90 a 15.20	9.35 a 13.00
Oanfias	14.50 a 25.60	13.30 a ...	13.00 a
Seangtams	10.60 a 11.50	a	9.35 a 9.50

The Export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus :—

date as per Customs Returns stands thus :—		Re-exports.
Seasons	1899 × 1900.....	48,077 876 lbs. 14,835,819 lbs.
"	1898 × 1899.....	43,870,961 " 13,749,556 "
"	1897 × 1898.....	36,900,281 " 13,820,116 "
"	1896 × 1897.....	40,618,060 " 16,626,307 "

The following are the departures for London :—

As per last Report in 2 steamers	5,931,223 lbs.
Against in 1 steamer last year.....	3,699,315 „

Departures for Odessa :—

As per last Report in 7 steamers	24,700,958	„
Against in 5 steamers last year	20,290,955	„

For St. Petersburg direct:—Nil.

Against in 1 steamer last year	1,446,505
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FREIGHTS.—For London. The through rate per Conference steamers via Shanghai is 52/6 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The comparative quotations are as under :—

	1899.	1898.
On London, Bank Bills on demand	2/9	2/9
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/9½	2/9½
do. 6 do.	2/9 13/16	2/9½
On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand	3%	3%
3 days' sight Private	3½%	3½%
On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand	7½%	7½%
Copper Cash :—£78½.		
Mexican Dollars :—£73.		

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Repo t of 18th instant :—

Since the issue of our last there has been no change in rates either for London or New York, and business for the former port has been small owing to the very small quantity of general cargo going forward, therefore Conference boats have ample space to accommodate the requirements of shippers.

Coastwise.—There has been a large chartering business done between Japan and this, and several steamers have been taken up from Moji at \$1.75 per ton, and the demand still continues, though the rate does not advance. To the South we have heard of fixtures having been made from Newchwang to Canton at 31 cents per picul, but at the close there is not much doing.

For London via Suez.—There have been only two departures during the past fortnight, the s.s. *Canton* and s.s. *Pyrhus* on Saturday, the 16th instant, both getting anything but fair support; nearly a fortnight will elapse before the *Sarpodon* sails, she being advertised for the 28th instant. This shows the state of trade in this direction.

For New York via Suez.—Steamers have commanded a great deal of attention, and since the *Indrani* left on the 8th and the *Pisa* on the 16th, both with their full allotment, there has been a rush for space in the *Pingney* due here on the 19th, which will leave in a week later, as there is little doubt but that she will get all she can take from this. Owing to the accident to the *Argyll*, which we referred to in our last, there will not be another boat until the arrival of the *John Sanderson*, due in about a month from date, that is unless in the meantime another is chartered; cargo is plentiful, and this delay seems a great waste of time.

For New York via Cape :—The s.v. *Mannul Llaguno* has been taken up and is willing to book only a small quantity of cargo at 19/- per ton, she will only be loading here for a few days, as her full complement is awaiting her in Hongkong.

We hope another vessel will soon put in an appearance that will take the berth.

DEPARTURES.

For London via Suez.— *Canton* s.s. 16th instant.

Pyrhus s.s. 16th "

For New York via Suez.—*Indrani* s.s. 8th "

Pisa s.s. 16th "

RATES OF FREIGHT.

LONDON	by Conference Lines, General Cargo 40/0	W. Silk 42/6	Tea 45/0
NORTHERN COAST PORTS	" " " " " 40/0	" 42/6	" 45/0
NEW YORK via LONDON	" " " " " 47/6	" 50/0	" 52/6
BALTIMORE via LONDON	" " " " " 52/6	" 55/0	" 57/6
KONIGSBERG via LONDON	" " " " " 47/6	" 50/0	" 52/6
MANCHESTER	" " " " " 52/6	" 55/0	" 57/6
LIVERPOOL	" " " " " 47/6	" 50/0	" 52/6
HAMBURG	" " " " " 40/0	" 42/6	" 45/0

Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference Circular.

GENOA	by Conference Lines, Tallow 36/0 net, General Cargo 36/0 net, W. Silk 38/6 net, Tea 40/6 net.
MARSEILLES	" " " " " 36/0 " " 38/6 " " 40/6 "
HAVRE	" " " " " 36/0 " " 38/6 " " 40/6 "

35/0 per ton of 20 cwt. net for above three ports.

NEW YORK, by Sail	20/0 nominal.
Do. via Pacific	1½ gold ct. per lb. Tea, —6 cts. per lb. Silk, —\$10.00 per ton Strawbrid.
Do. via Suez	27/6 General Cargo. 10/0 extra for Turmeric. 27/6 Tea, all net.
BOSTON	35/0 " " " 40/0 " "
PHILADELPHIA	35/0 " " " 40/0 " "

COAST RATES.

MOJI	TO SHANGHAI \$1.75 per ton Coal.
NAGASAKI	" " " \$1.75 " "
NEWCHWANG	" KORE.....no business.
"	" NAGASAKI
"	" SWATOW 27 cents.
"	" AMOY 27 "
"	" WHAMPOA 31 "
"	" CANTON 31 "
WHU	" CANTON
CHINKIANG	" AMOY
"	" SWATOW

} shipment not yet permitted.

Coals.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 18th instant :—

COAL.—JAPAN.—There has been more activity in this market than we have seen for some time past and a good many sales have been made of various qualities, the most notable being Shakano lump at Tls. 5.50 to Tls. 5.75 per ton ex godown. There is a good enquiry, and we hope to see a better feeling all round.

CARDIFF.—Locally there has not been much done, some 2,000 tons were shipped from this to Nagasaki, presumably for the English fleet or other men-of-war. Higher prices than last quoted are being asked.

SYDNEY WOLLONGONG.—Is not so brisk as other Coals, and only small lots have been placed at Tls. 13.75 per ton, but the market is in no way weak as stocks are small.

Quotations :—The undernoted figures are based on the most recent settlements for cargoes to arrive and do not represent the present market rates for coals in stock, which fluctuate with the supply and demand :—

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 15.00 per ton, no demand.
American Anthracite, ex godown	" " " no stock.
Sydney Wollongong, cargo ex godown	" 13.00 " sales.
Otzuji, ex godown	Tls. 5.25 a 5.75 per ton.
Karatz, ex godown	
Ohnoura, ex godown	
Miyanaura Coal	
Komatzu ex godown	
Hokoku "	
Ohnoura 3 feet.....	All contracted for.
" 5 "	
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	
" Small "	
Namatzu Lump, "	
" Dust "	
Miike Lump, "	All contracted for.
" Small, ex godown	

Kaiping Coal: Linsi Lump	ex godown.....	Tls. 7.20
" Linsi Mixed	"	" 5.20
" Tongshan No. 9 Lump	"	" 7.20
" " No. 9 Dust	"	" 4.60
" " No. 9 Mixed	"	" 5.20

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—

Sept. 2, Changriang, str.	566 tons	Fukumo Coal, to native dealers.
" 3, Taican, str.	1,950	" Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 5, Toonan, str.	1,400	" Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 5, Loksang, str.	1,707	" Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 7, Asosan Maru, str.	{ 1,300 500	" Ohnoura Lump Coal, to consumers.
" 7, Produce, str.	1,950	" Otsuji Lump Coal, to consumers.
" 8, Yungping, str.	830	" Mixed Japan Coal, to native dealers.
" 10, Chingping, str.	1,125	" Kaiping Lump Coal, to consumers.
" 11, Foochow, str.	2,400	" Kaiping Lump Coal, to consumers.
" 11, Fujisan Maru, str.	2,000	" Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 11, Atagosan Maru, str.	1,980	" Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.
" 13, Szechuen, str.	2,300	" Mixed Japan Coal, to consumers.
" 13, Fushiki Maru, str.	1,567	" Moji Coal, to consumers.
" 14, Seitoku Maru, str.	1,181	" Shikano Coal, to consumers.
" 15, Hoko Maru, str.	1,430	" Japan Coal, to native dealers.
		" Karatsu Coal, to native dealers.

KEROSINE OIL.—AMERICAN.—During the past fortnight there has been a considerable rise in prices and a fairly large business has been done between first hands and the natives at Tls. 2.18 per case; the retail business is not so large, chiefly owing to the approach of the mid-autumn festival, but sales have been made at Tls. 2.11½ per case, we believe prices will still advance after the holidays are over. The sailers *Paul Revere* and *Manuel Llaguno* arrived on the 3rd and 6th bringing 60,000 cases each, including these, our stocks now amount to \$34,276 cases.

BATUM.—There has also been a considerable amount of business done at Tls. 1.93½ per case for Anchor chop and Tls. 1.91 for other brands, while Importers are asking Tls. 2.00 for the former. The s.s. *Java* arrived on the 5th instant with 145,135 cases. Stocks 681,500 cases.

LANGKAT.—There being no stock of case oil, loose, in tins is being sold at Tls. 1.66 per two tins. The s.s. *Salahadi* arrived on the 11th instant with 45,000 cases. Stocks 134,000 cases.

Quotations—Devooe.....	Tls. 2.11½ per case.
Batoum, Anchor Chop	" 1.93
" Horse Chop	" 1.91
Star and Crescent Chop.....	" 1.91
Batoum, Bulk Oil	" 1.64½, loose.
Langkat	" 1.75 per two tins.
" in cases	" no stock.
" at the Tanks.....	" 0.16½ per gallon.

Exchange.—(Closing Rates).—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 7½d. Banks Bills, 2s. 7½d. Banks Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 8½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. a ½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer Fcs. 3.35½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.41, 6 months' sight, 3.42½. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.78, lowest 2.78, highest 2.79. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per \$100 G.\$86½, lowest 66½, highest 66½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 73½, lowest 73½, highest 73½ per \$100. Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 72½, lowest 72½, highest 72½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, ¥76½, lowest 76½, highest 76½ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, ¥76, lowest 75½, highest 75½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 197½, lowest 197½, highest 199½ per \$100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 198, lowest 198, highest 200. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, ¥364.75, lowest 364.00, highest 364.75, Silver Bars, ¥111.15, lowest 111.10, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, ¥74.7, lowest 74.7, highest 75.1. Carolus dollars, ¥94.00, lowest 93.00, highest 94.50. Copper Cash 1,180, lowest 1,180, highest 1,190. Chinese Interest, mace 1.4, lowest 0.5, highest 1.4. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 27½, lowest 27½, highest 27½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. Morris & Robertson's Circular.)

Sept.	Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER-	NEW	HONG-	YOKO-	INDIA.
		T/T Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.	KONG.	HAMA.	T/T Rup.
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
12th.....	27½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42/43½	3.42/43½	2.79	66½	73½	76½	199½
13th.....	27½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42/43½	3.42/43½	2.79	66½	73½	76½	199½
14th.....	27½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42/43½	3.42/43½	2.79	66½	73½	76½	199½
15th.....	27½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42/43½	3.42/43½	2.79	66½	73½	76½	198½
16th.....	27½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42/43½	3.42/43½	2.79	66½	73½	76½	198
18th.....	27½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	3.41/42½	3.41/42½	2.78	66½	73½	76½	197½

Shares.—From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report of 18th September:—

A steady business was done, and there is but little change to note in rates.

The prospectus of the *Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.* has been published. The Capital will be ¥450,000 in 4,500 shares of ¥100 each, of which 1,250 are offered for public subscription. Works of this kind are successful in Japan, and there is no reason why they should not succeed here. The former attempt to establish a Paper Mill failed through want of money to complete the works.

BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Shares were placed to Hongkong at 351½ premium, with exchange 72½, and business was done locally at 350% with the usual 73 exchange, which we quote as the closing rate. In Hongkong the market has been drooping, and the latest quotation is 350% premium, nominal. The London rate is £61.10.0. National Bank shares were wanted, in Hongkong, at \$26.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions were sold to Hongkong at \$260 and 72½ exchange. They are now quoted there at \$264, with buyers. In Hongkong China Traders' shares are wanted at \$64. North-Chinas were sold locally at ¥200, and Yangtzes at ¥125. Straits Insurance Co. At the meeting of shareholders held on the 13th instant the resolution to place the Company in Liquidation was passed, and a confirmatory meeting is convened for the 28th current. Offers are wanted for shares, which are quoted in Hongkong at \$5½ with sellers.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkongs were placed at \$325, and Chinas changed hands at \$87. The Hongkong quotations are \$335 and \$88½ respectively.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China S. N. Co. shares have been placed at ¥52½/53 cash, ¥53 for the 30th current, and ¥55½ for December. Shares were also purchased from Hongkong at \$71½ cash, and \$72 for the 30th current, and are now offering there at \$71.

SUGARS.—No business reported. In Hongkong Sugar Refining shares changed hands at \$148, the market closing with sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Boyd & Co. shares were sold at ¥192½, S. C. Farnham & Co. shares at ¥217/220 cum, and 205/207½ ex div., and Shanghai Engineering shares, Ordinary at ¥95, and Preference at ¥106½. Shan-hai and Hongkew Wharf shares changed hands at ¥237½ cash, and ¥245 for December. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown shares touched \$100 in Hongkong.

LANDS.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were sold to Hongkong at \$114, with exchange 72½. Humphrey's Estate and Finance shares changed hands at \$10.40.

INDUSTRIAL.—*Shanghai Gas* shares were placed at £205. In *Cotton Mill* shares business has been confined to sales of *Yah Loongs* at £58 cash and £60 for 31st December. *Lao-Kung-Mow* are wanted at £78, and held for £80. *Soy Chees* are offering. *Shanghai Ice* shares, New Issue, were placed at £30½ for delivery on the issue of the scrip. *Shanghai Rice Mill* shares have receded to £30, at which shares changed hands.

TUGS AND CARGO BOATS.—*Shanghai Tug Boat* shares are wanted. A second interim dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared, payable on the 25th current.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Shanghai Waterworks* shares were placed at £265. *Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco* shares were sold at £52½. *Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco* shares changed hands at £138, £135, and £160 for December. It appears that the Wells are yielding more Oil than can be utilized. *Shanghai Horse Bazaar* shares were sold at £80. Shares in *J. Levellyn & Co.* are wanted.

LOANS.—*Chinese Imperial E Loan Bonds* were sold at £252½/250, plus the accrued interest as usual. *Perak Sugar Cultivation* 7% Debentures were sold at £100. 6% Debentures are wanted.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Return on Inv. allowing for Amortization.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1896	£20,000.00	£8,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.27%	... (a) nom.
Do. 1891	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	4½%	Do.	(g) 5.6%	... (a) £97.50
Do. 1892	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(a) 6.16%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 1893	£125,000.00	£60,000.00	£100	5½%	Do.	(g) 5.50%	... (a) £110.00
Do. 1894	£105,000.00	£105,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) £101.00
Do. 1895	£115,000.00	£115,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 6.05%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 1896	£140,000.00	£140,000.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) £90.00
Do. 1897	£265,800.00	£265,800.00	£100	5%	Do.	(g) 5.93%	... (a) £90.60
Do. 1898	£300,000.00	£300,000.00	£100	6%	Do.	(g) 5.91%	... (a) £101.00
Yueh Theatre Debentures.....	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4%	(l) 30 June, 1890	...	... £16.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 E	£635,700.00	£680,104.00	£250	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) £250.00
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures. 1890	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 5.75%	... (a) £102.00
Do. 1892	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	7½%	June & Dec.	(g) 6.31%	... (a) £95.00
Do. 1894	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	7%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.80%	... (a) £102.00
Do. 1896	£250,000.00	£250,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) £90.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures 1894	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) £101.00
Do. 1896	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.96%	... (a) £90.00
Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co. " 94	£370,000.00	£370,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.76%	... (a) £101.00
Do. " 96	£500,000.00	£500,000.00	£100	6%	June & Dec.	(g) 5.82%	... £101.00
Perak Sugar C. Co. Debentures 1896	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	7%	June & Dec.	(g) 7.00%	... (a) £100.00
Shanghai Gas Co. " 1897	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	5%	April & Oct.	(g) 5.90%	... (a) £90.00
Do. " 1899..	£100,000.00	£100,000.00	£100	6%	May & Nov.	(g) 6.00%	... (a) £101.00

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 16th September, 1899, comprised the following Goods:—

For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings 20,280 pcs. against 22,070 pcs. and 23,415 pcs.			Velvets pcs. against pcs. and pcs.		
White Shirtings 6,650 " " 7,520 " " 6,320 "			Velveteens " " " " " " " " " " " "		
T-Cloths 590 " " 1,022 " " 1,316 "			Cotton Italians 2,010 " " 1,860 " " 1,320 "		
Drills, English " " " " " " " " " " " "			Cambrics " " " " " " " " " " " "		
Jeans 120 " " 220 " " 220 "			Long Ells 420 " " 390 " " 690 "		
Sheetings 120 " " 120 " " 120 "			Lastings 440 " " 480 " " 340 "		
Turkey Red 400 " " 540 " " 100 "			Spanish Stripes 930 " " 408 " " 510 "		

At E. W. 13th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—140 pieces; *Red Lotus* £1.50½.

8.4-lbs.—2,580 pieces; *Black Tea Caddy XX* £1.76/76½, *Red Crab* £1.88½/89½, *Blue Crab* £2.05½/06, *Red Bell* £2.10½, *Red Tea Caddy* £2.29½/30, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £2.38½/38½, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy CCC* £2.41, and *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* £2.53½/54½.

10-lbs.—1,300 pieces; *Black Tea Caddy XX* £2.16½, *Blue Lion* £2.23½, *Man and Rabbit* £2.44, *Blue Man and Monster* £2.46/46½, *Blue Crab* £2.58½/58½, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* £2.79, and *Blue Flower Pot* £2.84.

12-lbs.—840 pieces; *2 Ducks* £2.22½, *Man's Face and Bird* £2.67, *Blue Bell* £2.77, and *Man and Gun* £3.00½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—350 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.47.

8-lbs.—132 pieces; "Hong" (洪) £2.11½.

Turkey Red.—400 pieces; *Mandarin* 2½-lbs. £1.19½, do. 2½-lbs. £1.31.

At Yuen-foong, 14th inst.—

Grey Shirtings.—6-lbs.—500 pieces; *Lotus* £0.73/73½.

7-lbs.—2,250 pieces; *Blue Britannia* £1.56½/57½, *Blue 4 Sisters* £1.58½/58½, and *Blue 5 Students* £1.80½/81.

8.4-lbs.—5,080 pieces; *Green 9 Lions* £1.67½, *House* £1.66/66½, *Double Men* £1.68/68½, *Blue Britannia* £1.80, *Blue 5 Students* £1.97½/97½, *Blue Double Shield* £1.97½/98½, *Black Gold 5 Students* £2.13/13½, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £2.16, *7 Sisters* £2.27 and *5 Brothers* £2.30½.

10-lbs.—2,900 pieces; *Red Britannia* £2.45½/45½, *Red 5 Students* £2.46/47, *Red Emperor's Birthday* £2.60/60½, *Red 4 Sisters* £2.60/60½, and *Painted 5 Literati* £2.83½.

10.12-lbs.—1,500 pieces; *Gold Britannia* £2.76½/77, *18 Brothers* £2.90½/90½, and *Lily* £3.14.

11-lbs.—700 pieces; *Painted 5 Students* £2.82½/83½.

12-lbs.—1,740 pieces; *China Square* £2.62½/63, *Blue Cock* £2.55½, *Nine Lions* £2.75, *Soldier* £2.74/74½, *Light House* £2.79/80, and *Lily* £3.35.

12.12-lbs.—250 pieces; *9 Old Men* £3.42½/42½.

13.12-lbs.—250 pieces; *Black Flag Chief* £3.53/53½.

14.12-lbs.—250 pieces; *Gold Sun* £3.73½/73½.

White Shirtings.—6.4-reed.—1,700 pieces; *House Bright* £2.12½/12½, do. *Dull* £2.10½/11, *Blue 2 Light House Bright* £2.14½, do. *Dull* £2.13½, and *Black Gold 5 Students* £2.58½.

7.2-reed.—4,950 pieces; *White Gold 5 Students* £2.62½, *Red 2 Sisters*, *Bright* £2.63½, *Red 2 Light House Bright* £2.69, do. *Dull* £2.65/65½, *Red Gold Star*, *Bright* £2.91½, do. *Dull* £2.91/91½, *Red 5 Stars*, *Bright* £3.27, *Painted 4 Sisters Bright* £2.93½, do. *Dull* £2.99, *Black Flag Chief* £3.20½, *Painted Grand Fathers* £3.62/62½, *Lily* £3.71½, and *Student* £4.10.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—390 pieces; *Blue 5 Students* £1.27½, *Red Double Shield* £1.45½, and *Red 5 Students* £1.59.

8-lbs.—200 pieces; *Painted 5 Students* £2.13½/13½.

Jeans.—8-lbs.—120 pieces; *Double Squirrel* £2.42½.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—120 pieces; *Old Man Head A* £2.92.

Black Cotton Italians.—2,010 pieces; *Loo Loo Tong* £4.00, *Painted 9 Lions* £4.17½/25, *Painted 2 Sisters* £4.30/32½, *Black Flag Chief* £4.10, *Seven Sisters* £4.35/37½, *Students* £4.22½, *9 Brothers* £4.30, *Red Silver Sun* £4.92½, *5 Brothers* £6.72½/75, and *Lily* £6.70/72½.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 15th September, 1899, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 209 to 214 both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chanking.	Chien.	Ploutsin.	Newchwang.	Kinchow.	Nanking.	Japan.	Hongkong.	Corea.	Vladivostok.	Locat.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings.....Per.	4,605		10,896	590	610	19,175	15015	80	16,053	250	2300	2300	620	400	2,920		12,000	250
T-Cloths, 32-in.....	646		1,666	270	100	2,670		905	1,825		120				75		1,100	
" 36-in.....	640						90					25					700	
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.....																	400	
White Shirtings.....	2,390		2,210	800	520	12,650	450	500	4,753	1,295		440	200		400		3,000	900
Drills, English & Indian.....	225		315	180	75	530	135		260	150			30		300		600	
" Dutch.....									300								180	
" American.....	600		2,055	165	45	3,960		675	10,560	4,995	30	1020					750	
Jeans, English & Indian.....	250				90	60			1,650			180			60		400	230
" Dutch.....																	200	
" American.....			160			200			820	50							300	400
Sheetings, English.....			1,630	556	610	2,240	4140	200	480	4,550		3269					800	
" Indian.....								40									300	
" American.....	500		140		80	1,080		1,200	24,880	20,435	40						1,200	100
Dyed Shirtings.....			360		40	102											300	
Bro. & Sp. Shirts, D. & W.....	50		100			200		150	130		100						200	
Chintzes.....	40					150	120		319	60		50					350	50
Printed T-Cloths.....	180		1,218	60	60	1,361	60	67	3,940	832		215	150				700	
Printed Twills.....	60		300	60	60	450	105		270	120		30	120				500	
Turkey Red Shirtings.....	100		645	365	125	575	545	330	1,100	545	100	290			50		300	30
Velvets.....	294		60	30	30	180	60			28		30					90	
Velveteens.....	20					48				90							60	
Handkerchiefs.....Doz.	78		700	1,200		2,030	1879			1,000						350	3,000	44
Muslins.....Per.			100							200			300				300	
Lenos & Balzarines.....																	200	
Cotton Yarn, Indian.....Pols.	186		3,999	762	1,593	2,748	4044	513	1,608	1,839		45				24	660	
" English.....			18		24	281			90			3					30	
" Japan.....	90		375	186	1,845	9,078	369			66		3					150	
" Shanghai.....			30	174	1,178	990	486	45	249	225								21
Spanish Stripes, Woollen, Per.	78		125	66	54	162	24		12			60					120	
" Cotton.....			96		96		50	96	336			24					96	
Medium & Broad Cloths.....	54		90	72	42	256				40							120	
Camlets.....	90			40	60	590	40		50			20	30				200	
Long Ellis.....	40		160	710	180	1,225	100		200	104		90					180	
Lastings.....	20		60	30	40	620			450	58							160	
Italian Cloth.....	120		150	178	90	60	210		30	120		120	150				24	100
Cotton Lastings & Italianas.....	1,380		3,927	1,745	891	9,162	2056	372	5,394	1,082	80	526			240		800	
Plain & Figured Orleans.....																		
Cotton Flannels.....	1,520		710	628	360	1,830		120	1,860	300		418					800	40
do. Japan.....	281		120	296	70	330						92						
Lead-in Figs.....Pols.	280		155			154												
Iron, Nail Rod.....	208			109				819	294									
Kerosine Oil, American, Cases.....	9,626			600					4,900									
" Russian.....	1,800			1,350	350	2,500			24,500									

TOTAL DELIVERIES.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Stock at close are given on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 30th June, 1899.

GOODS.	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1899.	Against last year to same term.	At date estimated.	Against 15th Sept. 1898.
Grey Shirtings.....Per.	89,109	4,267,588	3,905,301	104,403	2,593,716	3,667,130	721,812	1,122,176
T-Cloths, 32-in.....	9,371	616,800	652,114	21,705	556,901	579,459	256,762	244,968
" 36-in.....	1,455	54,026	53,329	3,929	89,973	75,310	47,865	56,805
" Indian, 32 & 36-in.....	460	26,670	3,100		36,974	53,440	21,430	31,008
White Shirtings.....	30,508	1,499,092	1,347,619	58,908	1,528,081	120,164	368,356	383,170
Drills, Eng. & Indian.....	2,800	170,768	146,613	6,477	117,327	131,604	16,630	58,984
" Dutch.....	480	23,940	18,310	3,420	7,080	3,300	520	3,750
" American.....	24,855	1,022,308	928,867		1,164,766	845,266	153,082	323,070
Jeans, Eng. & Indian.....	2,920	74,955	77,365	2,580	50,436	112,182	20,909	56,680
" Dutch.....	200	25,850	24,710		17,540	30,270	1,685	17,550
" American.....	2,380	85,725	65,250		90,500	70,201	8,860	23,131
Sheetings, English.....	18,455	554,612	487,065	2,373	618,151	433,052	46,004	41,023
" Indian.....	340	23,910	14,480		15,397	5,640	4,797	860
" American.....	49,65	2,630,699	1,996,847		2,780,757	1,467,770	352,020	333,715
Dyed Shirtings.....	802	68,334	107,219	640	37,115	46,867	1,966	14,583
Bro. & Sp. Shirts, D. & W.....	920	18,852	18,092	500	8,435	5,419	414	22,038
Chintzes.....	1,139	84,237	126,487	60	26,785	6,503	3,304	15,279
Printed T-Cloths.....	8,843	469,677	352,170	4,400	285,475	136,059	92,341	236,976
Printed Twills.....	2,075	9,336	72,572	840	44,127	20,788	25,325	63,154
Turkey Red Shirtings.....	5,100	188,189	151,644	17,524	193,517	121,094	54,309	35,990
Velvets.....	802	15,546	13,844	834	14,710	6,757	6,094	14,204
Velveteens.....	218	7,246	6,950	95	642	1,596	6,755	11,382
Handkerchiefs.....Doz.	10,281	304,367	256,011	38,837	401,760	140,239	195,194	117,812
Muslins.....Per.	900	170,724	179,458	97	232,856	131,315	63,187	24,405
Lenos & Balzarines.....	200	48,325	74,437		90,539	71,452	49,940	14,447
Cotton Yarn, Indian.....Pols.	17,997	655,117	436,329	4,332	694,941	412,806	128,993	106,131
" English.....	470	20,802	19,887	423	12,952	26,417	3,882	8,835
" Japan.....	12,162	321,018	155,367	19,134	307,659	185,436		27,723
" Shanghai.....	3,392	189,503	19,769					?
Spanish Stripes, Woollen, Per.	702	18,873	20,027	240	22,015	20,798	4,150	6,156
" Cotton.....	794	14,849	20,773	900	24,743	10,178	12,023	9,994
Med. & Broad Cloths.....	674	14,171	13,757	78	8,512	9,266	10,198	14,353
Camlets.....	1,120	28,159	25,079	1,230	28,467	17,517	11,440	10,660
Long Ellis.....	2,985	90,457	36,690	850	38,294	26,280	22,310	39,205
Lastings.....	1,438	39,263	34,547	1,259	40,933	24,941	12,193	21,155
Italian Cloth.....	2,068	65,344	50,440	1,251	34,099	45,917	18,122	55,676
Cotton Lastings & Italianas.....	27,655	787,626	632,681	31,674	687,439	516,438	253,804	370,500
Plain & Figured Orleans.....			360					1,140
Cotton Flannels.....	8,586	85,832	40,581	792	177,489	59,215	95,763	64,229
do. Japan.....	1,189	4,836	1,753	3,348	12,388	2,501	15,530	?
Lead-in Figs.....Pols.	589	35,554	24,527		46,896	28,476	11,452	7,718
Iron-Nail Rod.....	1,430	88,341	104,491		114,109	163,168	75,782	74,054
Kerosine Oil, American, Cases.....	15,126	1,524,804	1,416,585		1,774,534	2,481,427	831,276	934,786
" Russian.....	30,500	1,196,486	230,433	1,505	1,267,750	603,428	230,098	?

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 18th September, 1899.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVID. & C.		Average dividends for 3 years.	Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends.	CASH QUOTATION	
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share-holders.	When paid or due.			Closing.	Tls.
<i>Banks.</i>												
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$11,000,000	\$963,532.66	30-6-99	*£11	21-8-99	\$30.32	5.40	\$562.50	410.62
Bank of China & Japan Ltd.	106,761	£8	£4	.....	\$£207,615.61	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	£1.00	7.50
Do. ordinary shares	1,119	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5.50	.....
National Bank of China, Ltd.	40,453	£10	£8	\$170,870.50	.....	31-12-98	†\$1.18	1-3-97	\$1.20	4.80	\$25.00	18.25
Do.	3,818	£10	.....								nominal	nom.
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20.00	14.60
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>												
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	16,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,306,000.00 (c) \$81,867.78	\$874,132.12	30-6-98	†\$17	21-10-98	\$16.00	6.19	\$258.50	188.70
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$81.33	25	\$900,000.00 c 124,322.64	\$129,342.63	30-4-98	†\$3	11-10-98	\$4.33	6.82	\$63.50	46.35
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£100	£25	\$250,000.00	\$237,642.60	30-6-98	†19.34	20-4-99	\$18.59	9.30	.....	200.00
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$60	\$516,000.00 \$85,561.27	\$365,888.07	31-12-97	\$6	26-4-99	\$8.00	6.19	\$125.00	91.25
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,150,000.00	\$5,324.5	31-12-97	\$24	26-10-98	\$10.33	6.94	\$148.75	108.58
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. in Liq.	20,000	\$100	\$20	.....	\$82,153.79	31-12-98	†\$27	27-3-96	\$0.67	.....	nom.	nom.
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>												
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,069,316.00	\$266,540.66	31-12-98	†\$24	1-3-98	\$24.33	7.49	\$325.00	237.25
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,058,072.10	\$120,486.20	31-12-98	†\$6.00	21-3-99	\$6.22	7.15	\$87.00	63.51
<i>Shipping.</i>												
H'kong, Canton & M'cao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$809,000	\$54,648.66	31-6-99	*\$8	1-8-99	\$2.33	7.28	\$32.00	23.36
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	(c) £135,501	\$19,197.13	31-12-98	†\$5.84	13-7-99	\$3.19	6.02	.....	53.00
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$174,122.14 c 39,906.89	.....	30-6-98	†\$6.00	27-9-98	\$6.00	.....	\$53.00	38.69
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares	16,736	£10	£10	£20,247.26	\$2,049.44	31-12-98	†10%	21-3-99	\$5.52	6.22	.....	72.00
Do. ord. do.	1,231	£10	£10								nom.	nom.
Do. do. do.	15,505	£10	£5								.....	30.00
<i>Sugar Companies.</i>												
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$6,709.09	31-8-98	†12	18-4-99	\$2.50	4.10	.....	61.00
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$300,000	\$27,360.15	31-12-98	†\$2	2-9-99	\$13.17	8.84	\$149.00	108.77
Luzon Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$9,819.96	31-12-98	†\$3	23-3-98	\$1.00	1.82	\$55.00	40.15
<i>Mining.</i>												
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$165,500.30	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....
Panjin Mining Co. Ltd.	59,650	\$8	\$5	.....	\$19,840.98	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	\$9.00	6.57
Do. pref. shares	30,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.00	1.46
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co. Ltd.	45,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$69,793.48	9-2-99	*\$5	15-10-94	\$0.48	3.69	\$13.00	9.49
Ramb. A'lian Gold Min. Co. Ltd.	200,000	£1	14/10	none	\$2,361.17	31-3-97	†\$0.52	12-12-98	\$0.76	1.23	\$62.00	45.26
<i>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</i>												
Poyd & Co., Ltd., Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	\$250,000.00	\$6,618.15	30-4-99	†\$78	8-7-99	\$65.00	6.92	.....	nom.
Poyd & Co., Ltd., Ordinary	7,800	\$100	\$100								.....	192.50
S. C. Farman & Co., Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100								\$425,000	\$19,800.14	30-6-99	†$15	15-9-99	$13.00	6.27	.....	207.50
Shanghai E. S. & Dock Co., Ltd. ord.	6,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$47,947.86	30-4-99	*nom.	.....	.....	.....	95.00	.....
Do. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240.00	.....
Do. Pref.	1,300	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	†\$3.50	30-8-99	.....	.....	106.50	.....
H'kong & W'pon Dock Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$125	\$125	\$900,000	\$365,804.42	30-6-99	*\$0.	8-9-99	\$36.67	4.55	\$805.25	587.83
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	15,100	\$100	\$100	.....	\$22,713.67	31-12-98	†\$17	3-8-99	\$10.50	4.42	.....	237.50
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$64,229.56	\$44,544.39	31-12-98	†\$2.50	3-8-99	\$3.83	3.91	\$98.00	71.54
<i>Lands.</i>												
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	26,000	\$50	\$50	\$205,955.11	\$5,480.83	31-12-98	†\$2.25	19-7-99	\$5.18	6.30	.....	\$2.25
H'kong Land Invest. & Ag. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,250,000	\$67,854.93	31-12-98	15%	31-7-99	\$4.50	3.96	\$113.50	82.85
Kowloon Land & Buildin. Co. Ltd.	5,960	\$50	\$30	none	\$550.70	31-12-98	†\$1.00	1-2-99	\$0.93	3.21	\$29.00	21.17
Humphreys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	37,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000.00	\$519.03	31-12-98	16%	31-2-99	\$0.63	6.06	10.40	7.59
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
<i>Industrial.</i>												
Shanghai Gas Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$38,653.55	31-12-98	†\$6.00	19-6-99	\$14.17	6.91	.....	205.00
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	\$50	\$50	.....	\$377.73	31-12-98	†\$2	17-3-99	\$0.67	.....	35.00	.....
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Wear. Co., Ltd.	10,124	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00	.....
Do. Co. Ltd.	4,876	\$100	\$25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nom.	nom.
International Cotton Man. Co. Ltd.	8,354	\$100	\$100	.....	\$779,319.35	31-3-99	†\$3	00-30-4-98	.....	.....	75.00	.....
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31-12-98	†\$1	1-8-98	.....	.....	78.00	.....
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$500	\$500	\$2,366.61	\$18,337.61	31-12-98	†\$20	1-2-98	.....	.....	350.00	.....
Yah Loong Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	7,500	\$100	\$100	.....	\$44,652.61	31-12-98	None	.....	.....	.....	58.00	.....
H'kong Cotton S.W. & D. Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	31-7-99	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$70.00	51.10
Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage & Refrigeration Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$25	\$25	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	.....	.....	(i)	36.00
Do. New.	3,000	\$25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	.....
Shanghai Rice Mill Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$25	\$25	.....	\$648.29	31-12-98	†\$3	16-2-99	\$1.33	.....	25.00	.....
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$1,659.27	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....
American Cigarette Co., Ltd.	3,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$282.71	31-12-98	†\$3	9-3-99	.....	.....	67.50	.....
<i>Tugs and Cargo Boats.</i>												
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$82,500.00	\$181.17	31-12-98	†\$5	21-6-99	\$20	8.60	.....	232.50
Fuku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	\$750	\$750	\$1,641,000.00 c 22,665.60	\$19,714.66	31-12-98	†\$8	24-7-99	\$5.33	6.67	\$180.00	84.00
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. Ltd.	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$130,425.39	\$1,518.66	31-12-98	†\$7	3-8-99	\$13.67	7.25	.....	175.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$161,152.84	\$1,436.27	31-12-98	†\$6	3-8-99	\$12.33	7.63	.....	176.00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	\$40,000.00	\$4,720.44	31-12-98	†\$5.52	26-7-99	\$15.06	5.68	.....	265.00
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ltd.	575	\$100	\$100	.....	\$135,567.62	30-4-98	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$100.00	.....
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	13,000	\$0	\$20	\$78,500.00	\$164.31	31-12-98	†\$2.20	16-3-99	\$5.19	9.89	.....	52.50
Shanghai-Langkai Tob. Co., Ltd.	7,960	\$100	\$100	.....	\$219,716.11	31-12-98	None.	.....	.....	.....	160.00	.....
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	.....	\$5,160.85	31-12-98	†10%	20-4-99	\$4.67	5.84	80.00	.....
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,208.63	31-12-98	13%	31-5-99	\$2.33	4.23	\$55.00	40.15
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	6,250	\$20	\$20	\$145,000.00	\$6,031.59	28-2-98	†\$2.29	4-9-99	\$1.00	11.11	\$36.00	26.28
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$4,317.35	31-12-98	16%	9-4-99	\$1.03	6.06	\$17.00	12.41
Bell's Asbestos E. Ag., Ltd.	8,200	£1	£1	.....	\$135,131.10	31-12-96	None.	.....	.....	.....	nom.	.....
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,027.09	30-4-99	†6%	10-7-99	\$0.50	3.85	\$13.00	9.49
Central Stores, Ltd.	6,000	\$20	\$20	.....	\$24,883.94	31-1-99	None	.....	.....	.....	\$11.00	8.93

J. P. BISSET & Co.